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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS



INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DECEMBER 31, 1978

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INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

DECEMBER 31, 1978

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INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

DECEMBER 31, 1978

This is the twelfth Report to the Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP), and the first Annual Report since the enactment on October 28, 1977, of P.L. 95-145, which extended the Indochina Migration and Assistance Act of 1975. The initial act had required quarterly reports, the last of which was filed December 31, 1977, and this annual report, as required by the extension, generally covers the period from October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978.

The refugees, from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, on the whole, are doing well in their new land: More are developing marketable job skills, learning English, finding better jobs, and attaining self-sufficiency. Reports indicate that some refugees are buying homes; some are opening their own businesses. Many have joined together to help their fellow refugees. They are adjusting their status to permanent resident alien in preparation for U.S. citizenship.

The continued flow of new refugees from the countries of Indochina, however, has prompted the need for ongoing assistance from government at all levels, as well as the voluntary resettlement agencies, sponsors, and communities. Each new refugee faces immense challenges in seeking refuge from oppression in Indochina and in endeavoring to build a new life, in freedom, in the United States.

New Arrivals

The flow of refugees from the countries of Indochina, both by land and by boat, continued and, in general, drastically exceeded the expectations of those involved in Indochina refugee resettlement.

While the United States sought an international approach to resettlement, it also recognized an obligation by this country to help reunify families and provide a haven for

people who had supported U.S. policy in Indochina, thereby jeopardizing their own futures, if not their personal safety, under the communist governments of Vietnam, Cambodia , and Laos.

During fiscal year 1978 (October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1978), a total of 20,113 new refugees were admitted under various parole programs authorized by the Attorney General. These came from among both the "land camp" cases in Thailand, primarily Lao and H'mong, and the "boat cases," mainly Vietnamese. The newcomers brought the total of all Indochinese refugees in the United States on September 30 to an estimated 165,685. By November 1, the total had reached 170,698.

The newcomers were settling geographically in the same pattern as that established by the earlier refugee population. Between January and November 1978, California received 5,121 newly arriving refugees, followed by Texas with 2,177.

Needs of the newcomers paralleled those of the initial refugee groups -- language and vocational training, housing, and orientation to life in the United States.

The outlook is that an increasing number of refugees from the countries of Indochina can be expected during the next few years.

Adjustment of Status

Approximately 130,000 Indochinese refugees were eligible to adjust their status from parolee to permanent resident alien, pursuant to P.L. 95-145, during the report period, by virtue of having lived in the United States for two years.

Of these, 116,680 applied for adjustment, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service had completed action on 104,904, denying 186 and approving the rest. Almost all applications were processed within 30 days of their receipt by INS.

To process this huge volume of applicants, INS developed a number of special procedures: It hired additional adjudicators and clerical personnel, on temporary appointments, and also authorized overtime for its permanent personnel; It lengthened office hours to accommodate working refugees, and frequently processed cases and conducted interviews during evenings and on Saturdays; Extra office space and office equipment were obtained.

Assisting INS were many voluntary agencies, whose workers performed such tasks as interpreting, helping to fill out forms, fingerprinting refugees, and providing facilities for interviews.

INS extended its special adjustment program through the end of calendar year 1978 to help Laotians, many of whom began arriving in the United States during the fall of 1976, to apply for adjustment of status, and also to reach out to rural areas for those who had not yet applied.

U.S. law requires five years' residence in the United States in order to attain citizenship. Since the first refugees began arriving here in May 1975, and since under P.L. 95-145 they receive residence credit beginning at the time of their arrival, many will be eligible for full citizenship in less than a year and a half.

Program Extension/Appropriation Problems

The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 expired on September 30, 1977, and was extended October 28, 1977. In addition, funds for fiscal year 1978 were part of a supplemental appropriations bill which was approved on March 7, 1978. These delays created uncertainties and difficulties, especially during the first half of the fiscal year.

Funds available in the FY 1977 appropriation made it possible to provide the States with funds for cash assistance to needy refugees through October 1977. Thereafter, many States transferred as many eligibles as possible to regular AFDC caseloads and general assistance programs, in anticipation of eventual Federal reimbursement. However, before the March 7 appropriation, eleven states had suspended their IRAP program, and one of them -- Missouri -- did not reinstate it.

The delays also had a serious impact on most of the Special Projects which were providing English language and employment services. Those funded during FY 1977 terminated early in FY 1978, and it was not possible to provide additional funding until the appropriation was available. The delays also prevented advertising for new grant proposals in the Federal Register until after March 7, and the period required for public comments subsequent to that publication pushed back the date when actual proposals were received to June 22.

In addition, it was necessary to halt publication of the multi-lingual informational newspaper NEW LIFE and a variety of orientation materials which had been prepared especially for incoming refugees.

Despite these uncertainties and delays, however, interest remained high in IRAP activities, and there were countless instances where helping agencies, both public and private, made special efforts and exceptions to insure that refugee families would not suffer privation.

Timely action in extending full Federal funding of IRAP during FY 1979, through P.L. 95-549, and in appropriating funds, averted similar difficulties this year.

Special Projects

A. English Language and Employment Services for Indochinese Refugees

Of the \$10 million appropriated for Special Projects, approximately \$7.2 million was allocated to fund English Language and Employment Services Projects. These included 31 continuing projects, which had begun in FY 1977, and 49 new projects.

All projects provide English as a Second Language (ESL); Career Planning; Job Orientation; Job Development and Job Placement; and follow-up. Many of the projects also provide skill training and a variety of supportive services.

The primary objective of all projects is to reduce refugee dependence on cash assistance and to assist the refugees in achieving self-reliance in the American system.

During FY 1977, a total of 62 such projects had been funded at a cost of \$7 million. Through December 31, 1977, 9,820 job placements were generated at an approximate cost of \$713 per placement, which compares most favorably with other major manpower programs.

Allowing for inflation, the 80 manpower projects currently in operation are expected to produce approximately 9,000 additional job placements by September 1979.

Congress appropriated \$7.5 million for Special Projects in FY 1979. While a final allocation has not been determined, a major portion of those funds will be utilized for English

Language and Employment Services, with priority given to the new arrivals in the United States.

B. Mental Health Projects for Indochinese Refugees

During the spring and summer of 1976, agencies involved in the resettlement of Indochinese began observing a substantial increase in mental depression and related problems among many refugees. These problems, which had been predicted by psychiatrists, were attributed to the trauma surrounding the situation in Indochina, the evacuation, and resettlement in unfamiliar surroundings.

Conventional methods of dealing with these problems, however, appeared ineffective because Western psychiatric concepts were alien to the Indochinese culture.

During FY 1976 and 1977, six small mental health grants were funded and these projects confirmed the importance of endeavoring to meet mental health needs in order to assist refugees in their efforts to build new lives in the United States.

Accordingly, effective October 1, 1978, some \$2.8 million of IRAP Special Projects funding was directed into 37 mental health grants, throughout the country.

The objective of these grants is to bridge the gap between existing mental health facilities and services and the needs of the Indochinese community. Three approaches were chosen: (1) To alert mental health officials and practitioners of the needs of the refugee population and thereby increase availability of services; (2) to encourage the training of refugees as paraprofessionals in mental health; and (3) to develop community comprehensive support systems on behalf of the refugees. The latter category includes such efforts as working within existing mental health systems, establishing linkages among social service deliveries, and helping refugees understand the American approach to mental health services.

Social Services

A wide range of social services is being provided to refugees -- with full Federal funding under IRAP -- primarily through purchase-of-service agreements entered into by States, following approval by the HEW Regional Offices.

These arrangements provide supportive services for many participants who are in training under the special projects, and they provide both training and supportive services to help meet the needs of refugees who are not served through the special project funding.

Some 140 purchase-of-service arrangements will be in operation during all or most of FY 1979, totaling over \$21 million, of which more than \$8 million is in purchase-of-service agreements with organizations affiliated with the national voluntary resettlement agencies.

Refugee Education

Through the Office of Education, the U.S. government provided nearly \$29 million for education of Indochinese children and adults. These were funds appropriated in FY 1977 under the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976, as described in the Report to Congress of December 31, 1977, and utilized primarily in FY 1978.

For children, a total of \$18.5 million was allocated to State and local education agencies on a formula basis on behalf of the 5-17 age group in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam. Because the States and local education departments claimed a total of \$20,435,376 on the basis of formulas, and because only \$18.5 million was available, it was necessary to ratably reduce each claim by 9.48 percent.

In October 1978, the program was extended for three years through September 30, 1981, as part of the Education Amendments of 1978 with a number of modifications: The per capita allocation was set at \$450 per child; eligibility was limited to children arriving in the United States after January 1, 1977; and the allowable State administrative fee was increased from 1 percent to 5 percent. Funds have not yet been appropriated.

For adults, the Office of Education funded 65 projects totaling \$10,029,327, which were in operation in FY 1978. These projects, carried out by State and local education agencies, provided courses in English as a Second Language and vocational skills training for Indochinese refugee adults. These projects served an estimated 30,000 refugees.

In October 1978, the program was reauthorized for five years, through September 30, 1983, but there is no appropriation at present.

Employment Data

Vietnamese refugees who reached the United States in 1975 continued to make gains in employment and income, according to the sixth survey of a national sample of the refugees conducted in November-December 1978.

Among those 16 years of age and older included in the labor force (working or looking for work), 94.9 percent were employed (95.2 percent of the men and 94.3 percent of the women). This compares with 94.5 percent among all Americans (95.3 percent among men and 93.3 percent among women).

Since the first survey was taken in July 1975, the employment rate of Vietnamese refugees has risen from 68.2 percent among men to the present level of 95.2 percent, and from 50.9 percent among women to the present 94.3 percent.

Among refugee male heads of households the employment rate was 95.7 percent in November-December, and among female heads of households (a small group) it was 91.9 percent.

Eighty-two percent of employed refugees were working 40 or more hours per week and an additional 3.5 percent were working 30-39 hours. For employed male refugees the comparable figures were 86.1 percent and 2.8 percent, and for employed females 74.3 percent and 4.9 percent.

Weekly wage and salary income continued to show improvement. The November-December 1978 survey showed 95.9 percent of the employed refugees to be earning \$100 or more per week as compared to 77.6 percent at the time of the last previous survey conducted in July-August 1977. The percentage earning \$200 or more per week rose from 14.3 percent to 33.9 percent during this period.

Monthly income of refugee households also showed substantial gains between the two surveys. Seventy percent of the households reported a monthly income of \$800 or more in November-December 1978 as compared with 51.4 percent in July-August 1977. Households with a monthly income of \$600-\$799 remained nearly the same -- 14.6 percent in the 1978 survey as compared with 14.0 percent in the 1977 study. Since the first survey was conducted in 1975, the number of households with incomes of \$800 or more per month has risen from 14.9 percent to the present 70.0 percent.

Most households continued to have multiple wage earners. Among the households consisting of more than one person, 56.5 percent had two or more wage earners.

The labor force participation rate -- that is, persons actually employed or looking for work -- decreased slightly between July-August 1977 and November-December 1978, reflecting an increase in refugees 16 years and older attending school. This is undoubtedly due in part to seasonal variations (the earlier survey was conducted during the summer vacation period) but may also reflect a greater concern with training as a means toward advancement. The labor force participation rates continued to be closely comparable to those for the U.S. population as a whole: 63.4 percent for refugees of both sexes as compared to 63.6 percent for all Americans; for males, 74.4 percent among refugees as compared to 77.6 percent; and for females, 49.4 percent for refugees as compared to 51.0 percent.

Separate surveys are planned of samples of Cambodian and Lao refugees and of later refugee arrivals.

Assistance to Refugees

Full Federal funding is provided for cash assistance and medical assistance to needy refugees to ease the financial burden on State or local resources.

Needy aged, blind, and disabled refugees are eligible for the Federal supplemental security income (SSI) program on the same basis as citizens and other lawfully admitted aliens; Federal funds are provided through the refugee assistance program for any State supplementary payments for refugee SSI recipients.

Assistance to other needy refugees is provided on the same basis as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) for other residents of a State, except that requirements relating to family composition are waived. Refugees eligible for AFDC are placed on that program, and States are reimbursed through the refugee program for the non-Federal share of such costs. For needy refugees not eligible for the regular AFDC or SSI program, full Federal reimbursement is provided to States through the refugee program.

Full Federal funding is similarly provided for medical assistance to needy refugees. For refugees eligible for a State's regular Medicaid program, the refugee program reimburses what would normally be the State share of costs. For other needy refugees, the refugee program reimburses the full cost of medical assistance.

Between August 1, 1977, and August 1, 1978, the percentage of the refugee population receiving cash assistance decreased slightly, from 34.8 percent to 33.1 percent. During this period the refugee population rose by 16,165, from 145,700 to 161,865, and the number requiring assistance rose by 2,873, from 50,771 to 53,644. Reports from States indicated that improvements in the situations of earlier refugees were offset by the needs of new arrivals. Despite the number of new arrivals, the level continued to be below the high of 36.0 percent which was reached in May 1977.

The most recent sample survey of Vietnamese refugees, conducted in November-December 1978, showed 89 percent of refugee households to be receiving wage or salary income resulting from employment and only 11 percent to be solely dependent on refugee cash assistance (often supplemented by food stamps) or other sources of aid. As these figures indicate, many of those refugees who require cash assistance are receiving only limited partial aid which supplements low wages.

The November-December 1978 sample survey showed that, overall, 90.3 percent of refugee income is from wages and salaries, only 4.5 percent from refugee cash assistance, 1.7 percent from supplemental security income (SSI), and 3.2 from miscellaneous other sources.

Unaccompanied Minors

At the time of the evacuation in 1975, over 700 unaccompanied minors from the countries of Indochina entered the United States. The establishment of legal custody for these minors, and their placement in foster care in homes throughout the country, as well as the continued tracking of their progress, posed a significant challenge to those involved in the resettlement effort. Costs -- including foster care, medical assistance, and child welfare services -- were fully funded through IRAP.

For many months after the initial influx, relatively few unaccompanied minors reached the United States. The problem was thrust back into importance, however, when various governments, especially Singapore, as a precondition to accepting "boat case" refugees as a country of first asylum, insisted that all such refugees, regardless of age, be moved to the country of final asylum within 90 days. Among these were a number of unaccompanied minors.

The voluntary agencies were able to make the necessary placements for a limited number of such cases but experienced hesitation on the part of many State and county welfare agencies to accept more unaccompanied minors while being faced with the phasedown of the IRAP program under P.L. 95-145.

Full Federal funding is assured for FY 1979, as a result of the enactment of P.L. 95-549. It is expected that a number of localities will move ahead to accept unaccompanied minors out of humanitarian considerations.

The State Department estimated that there were approximately 700-750 unaccompanied minors in Asian camps at the end of September 1978 and that about 500 would be resettled in the United States during the coming months.

Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program Staff

Activities of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) staff in the Washington office of the Special Programs Staff, Office of Family Assistance, continued at a high level during the past year. With a central office staff of 28 persons, most of them multilingual Indochinese refugees, the IRAP staff operated in four divisions: Resettlement Liaison, Publication, Information and Referral, and Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations.

The Resettlement Liaison Division, besides maintaining communications with Voluntary Resettlement Agencies and Federal agencies, also compiled statistical data relating to refugees. It arranged toll-free telephone legal service for refugees through the American Bar Association, and a program for evaluating refugee academic credentials through the University of California at Long Beach.

The Publications Division, which was forced to suspend issuance of its monthly newspaper NEW LIFE, nonetheless, prepared a

wide variety of informational materials for new arrivals, and distributed more than 25,000 pieces of printed material during the year.

The Information and Referral Division received a total of 16,051 calls on its toll-free telephone line -- the largest number ever received in a fiscal year and an average of 64 calls per day. Most frequently asked questions involved family reunification, government programs, adjustment of status, and education. The Division received 1,610 requests for help in locating friends and relatives and made 365 positive contacts and 450 additional possible contacts. Translation of 533 documents was provided to refugees, and a wide variety of casework was performed.

Although the number of Indochinese mutual assistance organizations known to the IRAP staff fluctuated during the year, with some dissolving and others being formed, there was a net increase of 25 percent in the number of associations during the report period. The 178 associations in operation at the end of the year included 150 Vietnamese, 19 Cambodian, and 9 Lao. The IMA Division sent a total of 17 newsletters to the Associations during the report period, helping to fill the information gap during the period when NEW LIFE had suspended publication.

The toll-free telephone line which is maintained through the Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association received a total of 200 new cases, most of them dealing with legal guardianship and adoption, marital problems, and immigration questions. Cases requiring individual legal advice or representation are referred to volunteer attorneys throughout the country.

* * *

On December 6, 1978, the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, President Carter said:

"Refugees are the living, homeless casualties of our world's failure to live by the principles of peace and human rights. To help them is a simple human duty. As Americans, as a people made up largely of the descendants of refugees, we feel that duty with special keenness.

"Our country will do its utmost to ease the plight of stranded refugees from Indochina and Lebanon and of released political prisoners from Cuba and elsewhere. I hope we will always stand ready to welcome more than our fair share of those who flee their homelands because of racial, religious, or political oppression.."

For many of the homeless and destitute on the beaches and in the camps of Malaysia and Thailand, those words stand alone against futures of destitution and hopelessness.

But the 170,000 Indochinese who have already found homes and freedom here are ample testimony that the words are not hollow, and the American dream is, in fact, an attainable goal.

A. HISTORICAL

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1975

- April 8 through April 15 State Department officials consult with House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.
- April 12 U. S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans are evacuated in operation "Eagle Pull".
- April 12 through April 17 U.S. Mission, Geneva asked to request assistance from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.
- April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Vietnam.
- April 18 The President asks twelve Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U. S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U. S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict" and names Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force.
- April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
- April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
- April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.

- April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.
- April 29 U. S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.
- May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.
- May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).
- May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.
- Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.
- May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the House International Relations Committee, and on May 8, the House Judiciary Committee.
- May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.
- A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.
- May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.

- May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.
- May 28 A fourth Stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.
- May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to Stateside reception center, (Fort Chaffee) to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap next week and to Eglin thereafter.
- June 6 HEW establishes a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within HEW that deal with training and placement of physicians in the U.S.
- June 15 The President sends a Report to the Congress as required by PL 94-23.
- July 5 First of a series of regional meetings with local government officials and representatives of resettlement agencies held in New York City.
- July 6 Subic Bay, Philippines refugee reception center closes.
- July 21 Principal operational responsibility for the Task Force is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Julia Vadala Taft is named as Director of the Task Force.
- August 1 Wake Island reception center closes.
- Attorney General extends parole authority to additional Indochina refugees stranded in "third countries."

- Sept. 15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida refugee reception center closes,
- Sept. 23 The President transmits the Second Report to the Congress on the activities of the Inter-agency Task Force.
- Sept. 30 Decision made to accede to demands of repatriates on Guam for a ship to be sailed by them to Vietnam.
- Oct. 16 The Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, sails from Guam bound for Vietnam with 1,546 repatriates aboard.
- Oct. 31 Last date for movement of Indochina refugees stranded in third countries into the U.S. refugee system. Henceforth, admission of refugees into the United States is the responsibility of the Department of State.
- Oct. 31 UN High Commissioner for Refugees meets with Task Force and State Department officials. UNHCR agrees to accept responsibility for Cambodian refugees who do not wish to accept sponsorship offers and desire to be repatriated.
- Oct. 31 Reception centers on Guam and at Camp Pendleton, California close.
- Dec. 15 Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, refugee reception center closes.
- Dec. 20 Last 24 refugees leave Fort Chaffee resettlement center to join sponsors, and this center, the last to remain in operation, is officially closed.
- Dec. 31 Interagency Task Force operations are terminated, ending first phase of refugee program - evacuation and resettlement.

1976

- Jan. 1 HEW Refugee Task Force assumes responsibility for domestic resettlement

Feb. 6 State Department and Attorney General's office consult with Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law (Joshua Eilberg, Chairman) on issuance of parole authority to admit to the U.S. 11,000 Indochina refugees now in camps in Thailand.

Feb. 12 HEW Refugee Task Force and voluntary resettlement agencies (VOLAGs) meet in Washington, to examine methods for a coordinated effort to assure opportunities for self-sufficiency among the new immigrants.

Feb. 18-19 Conference for HEW Regional Refugee Assistance Coordinators held in Washington to discuss domestic resettlement priorities.

Feb. 23-26 HEW Refugee Task Force Director and Deputy Regional Director attend a series of meetings with State of California, local county officials, and a number of VOLAG executive directors to discuss refugee resettlement issues.

March 15 Voluntary Agency directors sign HEW Strategy and Objectives Memorandum pledging to reduce cash assistance cases by 50% by October 1, 1976.

March 17 House Subcommittee on HEW Appropriation meets with HEW Refugee Task Force Director to discuss FY 1977 budget.

March 17 HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service establishes with the States a reporting system for Alien Registration Numbers of refugees on welfare.

March 31 Seattle regional conference of HEW Task Force, voluntary agencies, State officials, refugees, and sponsors yields guidelines for joint actions.

April 8 Senate Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations holds hearing on FY 1977 Refugee Task Force funding.

April 9 HEW Regional Offices are directed to develop plans for using seed monies to fund local activities designed to remove refugees from the cash assistance rolls and place them in jobs.

May 5 An Expanded Parole Program for 11,000 additional Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian refugees is authorized by the Attorney General.

May 20-21 Representatives from HEW's Refugee Task Force, Office of Education, and Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) meet to develop Federal strategies on refugee assistance for the future, including the role of Indochinese self-help groups, and on the phasing of residual Task Force responsibilities into SRS.

June 4 Nationwide conference for State resettlement groups and representatives from State Governors' offices is held in Kansas City to exchange information and ideas.

June 4 \$2 million allocated to the State of California for a special English language and vocational training program.

June \$400,000 allotted to Regional Offices to develop and implement job development programs for refugees.

June 23 New contract set up with Center for Applied Linguistics to continue toll-free phone service until 1977 and also to develop material and conduct training sessions in area of adult vocationally oriented English language training.

June 29 Contract with the American Bar Association, Young Lawyers Section, expanded to extend toll-free phone service for legal advice to refugees until March 1977. Also added were funds for ABA to research major legal problem areas being faced by refugees.

July 1 Laotians became eligible by P.L. 94-313 for benefits bestowed by Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 on Vietnamese and Cambodians.

July 12 Indochinese Mutual Assistance Division set up within HEW Refugee Task Force to provide technical assistance and liaison channels for more than 100 identified refugee self-help associations throughout the country.

July 14 Money allotted to Regional Offices to develop Mental Health Program for refugees.

July 21 Conference on cash assistance eligibility requirements for refugees. Participants included representatives from HEW, VOLAGs, state and local welfare agencies.

July 26 Notice of \$5 million employment/training grant availability published in Federal Register.

July 26-30 Task Force visits to Regional Offices concerning \$5 million employment/training grants to Regional staffs.

August 4 Draft of new cash assistance policy statement mailed to appropriate groups.

August 31 Applications for employment/training grants received in Regional Offices.

Sept. 10 Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405) extending educational assistance for elementary-secondary students and adults for school year 1976-77.

Sept. 20 Third Wave Survey Report on Refugee Resettlement by Opportunity Systems Inc. completed.

Sept. 29 Administrator of Social and Rehabilitation Service, Commissioner of Assistance Payments Administration, and other SRS officials meet with national VOLAG Directors in preparation for transfer of Task Force responsibilities to SRS.

Sept. 30 SRS Regional Commissioners approve 58 grants totaling \$5 million for English language and vocational training and job development and placement.

Oct. 1 HEW Indochina Refugee Task Force transferred from Office of the Secretary to Social and Rehabilitation Service, Assistance Payments Administration, U. S. Repatriate and Refugee Assistance Staff.

Oct. 1 Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act (P.L. 94-441) appropriated the remaining \$50 million of the \$455 million originally authorized by the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. It also extended the availability to HEW of all appropriated funds until September 30, 1977.

Oct. 22 SRS Action Transmittal to the States providing revised guidelines for cash assistance for refugees, requiring acceptance of appropriate employment or training and authorizing State welfare agencies to carry out job development activities.

Nov. 10 Completion by Task Force of initial Regional technical-assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees.

Dec. 6 Contract awarded to Center for Applied Linguistics to provide technical assistance to employment program grantees.

1977

Feb. 8 Completion by Task Force of second round of Regional assistance workshops for all employment/training project grantees.

May 4 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 95-26) includes \$18.5 million for funds to State educational agencies to reimburse local educational agencies for services to Indochinese refugee schoolchildren and \$10.25 million for discretionary project grants to State and local educational agencies for English and vocational/occupational training for adult refugees. Funds were appropriated under authority of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-405).

June 19 Under HEW reorganization, Indochinese Refugee Task Force becomes part of Special Programs Staff, Office of Family Assistance, in the Social Security Administration.

July 15 After studying State Department report, President Carter asks Attorney General to use parole powers to admit additional 15,000 refugees, including 7,000 "boat cases," to United States.

Aug. 9-10 Refugee Task Force and National Institute of Mental Health hold two-day conference on refugee mental health programs in Denver.

Aug. 11 Attorney General Griffin B. Bell uses parole power to authorize admission of additional 15,000 refugees, following Congressional concurrence.

Sept. 20	First 107 of 15,000 new refugees arrive in San Francisco port-of-entry after flight from Bangkok.
Oct. 18	Congress completes passage of bill phasing down refugee assistance program over four-year period and providing for adjustment of status from parolee to permanent resident alien for refugees.
Oct. 28	President approves extension and adjustment of status bill, which becomes P.L. 94-145.
<u>1978</u>	
Jan. 25	Attorney General authorizes 7,000 more boat cases to be admitted into the U.S. from various points of temporary asylum around South China Sea.
March 7	President signs P.L. 95-240 appropriating \$124 million, including \$10 million for special projects for IRAP program.
March	Attorney General approves the entry into the U.S. of 25,000 refugees, half to come from camps in Thailand and half from among boat cases.
June 14-15	National Coalition for Effective Settlement of Indochina Refugees holds national meeting in Washington. Action transmittal detailing phasedown of IRAP program under P.L. 95-145 issued.
July 10	Administration bill extending IRAP program and clarifying phasedown sent to Congress.
July 26-28	National conference of HEW/IRAP personnel held in Washington.
Sept. 1	\$7.2 million in discretionary grants for Special Projects in English language training, vocational training, and job placement awarded under IRAP.
Oct. 1	\$2.8 million in mental health services discretionary grants awarded under IRAP.
Oct. 30	P.L. 95-549 extends full Federal funding of IRAP through FY 1979.

B. REFUGEE PROFILE

TABLE 1

Indochinese Refugees in the United States

November 1, 1978

Resettled under Special Parole Program	129,792
Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program	602
Resettled under Special Lao Program	3,466
Resettled under Expanded Parole Program	11,000
Resettled under "boat cases" Program as of August 1, 1977	1,883
Resettled under Indochinese Parole Programs August 1977 to November 1, 1978	<u>23,955</u>
Total:	170,698

TABLE 2

STATE	INS REPORT Jan. 1978	ADJUSTED* Jan. 1978	NEW ARRIVALS Jan-Nov. 1978	TOTALS Nov. 1, 1978
1. California	38,613	41,516	5,121	46,637
2. Texas	12,758	13,717	2,177	15,894
3. Pennsylvania	6,260	6,731	911	7,642
4. Louisiana	6,263	6,734	503	7,237
5. Virginia	5,951	6,398	393	6,791
6. Washington	5,030	5,408	696	6,104
7. Florida	4,536	4,877	577	5,454
8. Illinois	3,944	4,240	970	5,210
9. New York	3,617	3,889	707	4,596
10. Minnesota	3,224	3,466	670	4,136
11. Oregon	3,189	3,429	685	4,114
12. Oklahoma	2,937	3,158	360	3,518
13. Colorado	2,654	2,854	610	3,464
14. Iowa	2,468	2,654	401	3,055
15. Missouri	2,524	2,714	292	3,006
16. Ohio	2,483	2,670	324	2,994
17. Michigan	2,384	2,563	353	2,916
18. Maryland	2,492	2,679	177	2,856
19. Hawaii	2,093	2,250	474	2,724
20. Wisconsin	2,110	2,269	373	2,645

*Adjusted for under-registration

TABLE 2 (continued)

STATE	INS REPORT Jan. 1978	ADJUSTED Jan. 1978	NEW ARRIVALS		TOTALS Nov. 1, 1978
			Jan.-Nov. 1978		
21. Kansas	1,782	1,916	269		2,185
22. Indiana	1,573	1,691	209		1,900
23. New Jersey	1,682	1,808	64		1,872
24. Arkansas	1,412	1,518	221		1,739
25. Connecticut	1,243	1,336	306		1,642
26. Georgia	1,277	1,373	234		1,607
27. Massachusetts	1,265	1,360	222		1,582
28. Nebraska	1,149	1,235	223		1,458
29. Tennessee	902	970	416		1,386
30. North Carolina	1,074	1,155	122		1,277
31. Utah	930	1,000	275		1,275
32. Arizona	1,001	1,076	168		1,244
33. Alabama	1,000	1,075	152		1,227
34. Kentucky	816	877	144		1,021
35. South Carolina	781	840	48		888
36. Nevada	596	641	141		782
37. Mississippi	647	696	80		776
38. Rhode Island	483	519	230		749
39. New Mexico	528	568	167		735
40. District of Columbia	357	384	321		705
41. South Dakota	356	383	65		448

TABLE 2 (continued)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>INS REPORT Jan. 1978</u>	<u>ADJUSTED Jan. 1978</u>	<u>NEW ARRIVALS Jan-Nov. 1978</u>	<u>TOTALS Nov. 1, 1978</u>
42. Montana	305	328	110	438
43. Idaho	349	375	42	417
44. Guam	331	356	6	362
45. Maine	245	263	21	284
46. North Dakota	221	238	37	275
47. Alaska	208	224	5	229
48. Delaware	164	176	17	193
49. New Hampshire	135	145	11	156
50. West Virginia	133	143	11	154
51. Wyoming	87	94	2	96
52. Vermont	47	51	1	52
53. Puerto Rico	33	35	0	35
54. Virgin Islands	16	17	0	17
55. State Unknown	464	499	0	499
TOTAL:	139,122	149,581	21,117	170,698

TABLE 3

Welfare and Medical Assistance
For Indochinese Refugees

(Reports from States as of August 1, 1978)

<u>States</u>	<u>Receiving</u> <u>Cash Assistance *</u>		<u>Eligible for</u> <u>Medical Assistance</u> <u>Only</u>
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Alabama	14	57	0
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	18	59	0
Arkansas	84	223	46
California	8,820	26,900	6,180
Colorado	358	1,204	10
Connecticut (a)	88	235	280
Delaware	13	46	8
District of Columbia	63	97	112
Florida	400	1,318	36
Georgia	41	101	10
Hawaii	511	1,320	15
Idaho	5	18	32
Illinois	351	1,174	89
Indiana	60	182	32
Iowa	271	894	455
Kansas	182	589	240
Kentucky	76	229	3
Louisiana	282	1,125	250
Maine	12	40	6
Maryland	132	522	513
Massachusetts	261	564	106
Michigan	216	841	148
Minnesota	367	1,301	224
Mississippi	51	244	0
Missouri (no program)	--	--	--
Montana	41	148	33
Nebraska	109	346	27
Nevada	27	52	0
New Hampshire	10	15	21
New Jersey	130	453	N/A
New Mexico	31	99	65
New York	203	706	424
North Carolina	60	125	35
North Dakota	16	86	16

* Refugees who receive cash assistance are also eligible for medical assistance.

<u>St.</u>	<u>Receiving Cash Assistance</u>		<u>Eligible for Medical Assistance Only</u>
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Ohio	204	692	281
Oklahoma	88	161	459
Oregon	658	2,116	141
Pennsylvania	484	1,529	1,905
Rhode Island	90	464	139
South Carolina	14	29	0
South Dakota	18	90	0
Tennessee	63	171	35
Texas	607	2,031	551
Utah	61	209	50
Vermont	2	2	2
Virginia (b)	597	1,508	329
Washington	938	2,378	342
West Virginia	3	3	0
Wisconsin	199	699	942
Wyoming	2	9	0
Guam	83	240	0
	<u>17,414</u>	<u>53,644</u>	<u>14,592</u>

(a) As of May 1, 1978

(b) As of July 1, 1978

TABLE 4

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

State Region I	Number of Cases on Cash Assistance <u>August 1, 1977</u>	Number of Cases on Cash Assistance <u>August 1, 1978</u>	Percentage Increase or Decrease
Connecticut	77	88	+14.3%
Maine	18	12	-33.3
Massachusetts	201	261	+29.9
New Hampshire	5	10	+100.0
Rhode Island	53	90	+69.8
Vermont	4	2	-50.0
	<u>358</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>+29.3%</u>
<u>Region II</u>			
New York	233	203	-12.9%
New Jersey	139	130	- 6.5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
	<u>372</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>-10.5%</u>
<u>Region III</u>			
Delaware	16	13	-18.7%
Maryland	336	132	-60.7
Pennsylvania	530	484	- 8.7
Virginia	614	597	- 2.8
West Virginia	18	3	-83.3
Dist. of Columbia	88	63	-28.4
	<u>1,602</u>	<u>1,292</u>	<u>-19.4%</u>
<u>Region IV</u>			
Alabama	53	14	-73.9%
Florida	497	400	-19.6
Georgia	61	41	-32.8
Kentucky	108	76	-29.6
Mississippi	30	51	+70.0
North Carolina	83	60	-27.7
South Carolina	21	14	-33.3
Tennessee	35	63	+80.0
	<u>888</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>-19.0%</u>
<u>Region V</u>			
Illinois	332	351	+ 5.7%
Indiana	117	60	-48.7
Michigan	313	216	-31.0
Minnesota	271	367	+35.4
Ohio	235	204	-13.2
Wisconsin	241	199	-17.4
	<u>1,509</u>	<u>1,397</u>	<u>- 7.4%</u>

TABLE 4 (continued)

Cash Assistance Cases - Indochina Refugees - By State

State Region VI	Number of Cases on Cash Assistance <u>August 1, 1977</u>	Number of Cases on Cash Assistance <u>August 1, 1978</u>	Percentage Increase or Decrease <u></u>
Arkansas	99	84	-15.2%
Louisiana	186	282	+51.6
New Mexico	24	31	+29.2
Oklahoma	195	88	-54.9
Texas	724	607	-16.2
	<u>1,228</u>	<u>1,092</u>	<u>-11.1%</u>
<u>Region VII</u>			
Iowa	230	271	+17.8%
Kansas	129	182	+41.1
Missouri	248	-- (a)	-- (a)
Nebraska	103	109	+ 5.8
	<u>710</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>-20.8%</u>
<u>Region VIII</u>			
Colorado	307	358	+16.6%
Montana	48	41	-14.6
North Dakota	18	16	-11.1
South Dakota	18	18	0
Utah	85	61	-28.2
Wyoming	3	2	-33.3
	<u>479</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>+ 3.5%</u>
<u>Region IX</u>			
Arizona	21	18	-14.3%
California	6,750	8,820	+30.7
Hawaii	605	511	-15.5
Nevada	35	27	-22.9
Guam	102	83	-18.6
Samoa	0	0	0
	<u>7,513</u>	<u>9,459</u>	<u>+25.9%</u>
<u>Region X</u>			
Alaska	1	0	-100.0%
Idaho	24	5	- 79.2
Oregon	619	658	+ 6.3
Washington	1,077	938	-12.9
	<u>1,721</u>	<u>1,601</u>	<u>- 7.0%</u>
TOTAL	16,380	17,414	+6.3%

(a) Not participating in program.

TABLE 5

Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees eligible for federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1, 1978

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Total.....	3,594	2,536	92	966
Alabama.....	16	9	1	6
Alaska.....	1	1	--	--
Arizona.....	20	13	1	6
Arkansas.....	35	20	1	14
California.....	1,375	945	43	387
Colorado.....	62	41	2	19
Connecticut.....	21	17	1	3
Delaware.....	3	2	--	1
District of Columbia.....	7	5	--	2
Florida.....	120	76	1	43
Georgia.....	20	14	--	6
Hawaii.....	37	31	--	6
Idaho.....	1	1	--	--
Illinois.....	65	53	--	12
Indiana.....	22	20	--	2
Iowa.....	74	53	6	15
Kansas.....	42	32	1	9
Kentucky.....	17	13	--	4
Louisiana.....	276	200	7	69
Maine.....	2	1	--	1
Maryland.....	65	50	3	12
Massachusetts.....	19	14	--	5
Michigan.....	25	20	--	5
Minnesota.....	41	32	1	8
Mississippi.....	20	15	--	5
Missouri.....	53	37	2	14
Montana.....	2	1	--	1
Nebraska.....	17	16	--	1
Nevada.....	12	9	--	3
New Hampshire.....	--	--	--	--
New Jersey.....	30	20	--	10
New Mexico.....	4	3	--	1
New York.....	55	35	--	20
North Carolina.....	21	16	--	5
North Dakota.....	4	3	--	1

Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees eligible for federally administered payments, by reason for eligibility and State, October 1, 1978 (Con.)

State	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
Ohio.....	33	24	1	8
Oklahoma.....	68	50	2	16
Oregon.....	80	52	2	26
Pennsylvania.....	115	79	--	36
Rhode Island.....	10	4	--	6
South Carolina.....	17	11	1	5
South Dakota.....	3	1	--	2
Tennessee.....	15	11	--	4
Texas.....	364	258	9	97
Utah.....	13	5	--	8
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--
Virginia.....	144	110	5	29
Washington.....	113	86	1	26
West Virginia.....	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin.....	34	27	1	6
Wyoming.....	1	--	--	1
Unknown.....	--	--	--	--
Other areas:				
Northern Mariana Islands.....	--	--	--	--

TABLE 6

Supplemental security income: Number of Indochinese refugees receiving federally administered payments by type of payment and reason for eligibility October 1, 1978.

Type of payment	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled
	Number			
Total.....	3,594	2,536	92	966
Federal SSI payments.....	3,581	2,532	91	958
Federal SSI payments only.....	1,774	1,269	41	464
Federal and State supplementation.....	1,807	1,263	50	494
State supplementation.....	1,820	1,267	51	502
State supplementation only....	13	4	1	8

TABLE 7

ANALYSIS OF CASH ASSISTANCE CASE LOAD - INDOCHINA REFUGEES

	<u>09/15/75</u>	<u>12/15/75</u>	<u>02/29/76</u>	<u>06/01/76</u>	<u>09/01/76</u>	<u>12/01/76</u>	<u>03/01/77</u>	<u>05/01/77</u>	<u>08/01/77</u>	<u>08/01/78</u>
1. Number Resettled in U.S.	92,274	128,110	130,072	130,592	138,058	144,072	144,758	144,908	145,700	161,865
2. Cash Assistance Cases	3,362	8,705	11,854	13,688	14,205	14,955	16,856	17,684	16,380	17,414
3. Increase in Cases since Previous Report	I/R	5,343	3,149	1,834	517	750	1,901	828	1,304	-1,034
4. Percentage In- crease in Cases since Previous	I/R	159%	36%	16%	4%	5%	13%	5%	-7%	6%
5. Cash Assistance Persons	10,969	23,768	31,272	38,707	41,188	44,221	50,204	52,219	50,771	53,644
6. Increase in Persons since Previous	I/R	12,799	7,504	7,518	2,481	3,033	5,983	2,015	-1,448	2,873
7. Percentage Increase in Persons since Previous	I/R	117%	32%	24%	6%	7%	14%	4%	-2%	6%
8. Average Number of Persons Per Approved Case	3.26	2.44	2.63	2.82	2.89	2.96	2.98	2.95	3.10	3.08
9. Average Number of Persons Per New Case for Reporting Period	I/R	2.39	2.38	4.09	4.79	4.04	3.15	2.43	n/a	2.78
10. Percentage of Population on Cash Assistance	11.88%	18.55%	24.04%	29.63%	29.83%	30.69%	34.68%	36.04%	34.85%	33.14%
I/R=Initial Report										

Table 8

Demographic Data

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provided information and reports on the Indochina Refugees from the annual Alien Address Report (Form I-53) received from aliens by the INS. The following demographic data was prepared from 114,140 Alien Address Reports identified as Indochina Refugees.

Distribution by Age and Sex

Based on 114,140 refugees, January 1976 INS Alien Report

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
0 - 5	8,250	14.24 %	8,319	14.80 %	16,569	14.52 %
6 - 11	8,485	14.65	8,269	14.71	16,754	14.68
12 - 17	7,824	13.51	7,487	13.32	15,311	13.41
18 - 24	11,364	19.62	9,476	16.85	20,840	18.26
25 - 34	10,612	18.32	10,212	18.16	20,824	18.25
35 - 44	5,481	9.46	5,115	9.10	10,596	9.28
45 - 62	4,046	6.99	4,175	7.43	8,221	7.20
63 & Over	1,857	3.21	3,168	5.63	5,025	4.40
TOTAL	57,919	100.00 %	56,221	100.00 %	114,140	100.00 %

MALES

17 and under	-	24,559	42.40 %
Over 17	-	33,360	57.60 %
TOTAL		57,919	100.00 %

FEMALES

17 and under	-	24,075	42.82 %
Over 17	-	32,146	57.18 %
TOTAL		56,221	100.00 %
Total Male Population	-	57,919	50.74 %
Total Female Population	-	56,221	49.26 %
Total Population	-	114,140	100.00 %

Table 9

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

MARCH 1976
RECEPTION CAMPS EVACUEE FILE

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 30,628 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	407	1.3%
Elementary	5,120	16.7
Secondary	14,632	47.8
University	7,004	22.9
Post-graduate	1,375	4.5
Data not available	<u>2,090</u>	<u>6.8</u>
TOTAL	30,628	100.0%

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 67,033 EVACUEES 18 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	1,384	2.1%
Elementary	11,979	17.9
Secondary	25,432	37.9
University	11,150	16.6
Post-graduate	1,955	2.9
Data not available	<u>15,133</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	67,033	100.0%

TABLE 10

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OLDER BY SEX
(Weighted Percentages)*

Sex	Unweighted N	In Labor Force	Not in Labor Force
<u>Total.</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>36.6</u>
Male	843	74.4	25.6
Female	681	49.4	50.6

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978.

* NOTE: In Tables 10-21, "weighted percentages" are used to reflect the basic probability selection and nonresponse adjustment in each of the sample sectors.

TABLE 11

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER BY AGE AND SEX
IN SURVEYS V AND VI
(Weighted Percentages)

Age	Male				Female			
	Survey V		Survey VI		Survey V		Survey VI	
	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed
<u>Total.</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>95.1</u>	<u>620</u>	<u>95.2</u>	<u>354</u>	<u>93.2</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>94.3</u>
16 - 24. . . .	217	95.2	148	93.2	113	93.1	99	93.9
25 - 34. . . .	238	95.7	225	97.2	129	95.6	113	96.4
35 - 44. . . .	140	97.5	121	95.9	81	96.7	79	95.0
45 - over. . . .	110	90.6	126	93.1	31	73.3	44	88.3

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V, July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 12

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER
BY SEX AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
IN SURVEYS V AND VI
(Weighted Percentages)

Relationship to Head of Household	MALE				FEMALE			
	Survey V		Survey VI		Survey V		Survey VI	
	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed	Unweighted N	% Employed
Total	705	95.1	620	95.2	354	93.2	335	94.3
Head.	473	94.4	440	95.7	53	92.5	52	91.9
Spouse.	12	100.0	14	93.2	176	91.7	167	92.9
Child or spouse of child.	94	97.1	91	93.3	75	92.6	78	98.8
Grandchild/nephew/ niece	8	100.0	8	73.6	4	100.0	1	-
Parent or spouse.	3	100.0	4	54.9	2	100.0	8	100.0
Other relative. . .	60	92.7	32	100.0	44	100.0	25	96.0
Unrelated/NA . . .	55	98.6	31	100.0	-	-	4	100.0

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V, July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 13

REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT
IN SURVEYS V AND VI
(Weighted Percentages)

Reasons	Survey V	Survey VI
<u>Total</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>561</u>
Attending school .	48.2	58.2
Keeping house. . .	29.8	35.0
Poor health. . . .	21.3	21.3
Poor English . . .	9.1	28.3
Other means of support.5	5.2
Discouraged.4	.9
Other.	3.1	1.8

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V,
July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-
December 1978.

TABLE 14

PRESENT OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY VIETNAM OCCUPATION
(Weighted Percentages)

Vietnam Occupation	Present Occupation									
	Total		White-Collar			Blue-Collar				
	N	%	Profes- sional	Managers	Clerical and Sales	Crafts- man	Operatives Transport	Farm Managers	Laborers	Other Blue-Collar
Total	429	100	10.3	6.0	15.7	33.1	8.8	.5	12.2	13.3
White-Collar	292	100	15.0	8.6	20.0	31.0	9.2	.4	5.8	10.0
Professionals	89	100	31.7	8.0	18.4	27.5	7.8	-	3.2	3.4
Managers	129	100	11.2	12.3	14.6	32.1	10.7	.9	6.1	12.1
Clerical and Sales . .	74	100	1.3	2.9	31.4	33.4	7.6	-	8.4	15.0
Blue-Collar	137	100	.7	.8	6.8	37.5	8.2	-	25.4	19.6
Craftsmen	42	100	-	-	7.3	52.6	7.1	-	18.7	14.3
Operatives and Transport	4	100	-	-	-	23.6	-	-	23.6	52.9
Farm Managers	6	100	-	-	-	15.0	-	17.5	67.5	-
Laborers	23	100	-	-	8.3	9.4	13.0	-	47.8	21.4
Other Blue-Collar . .	62	100	1.6	1.8	7.0	40.5	8.5	-	14.8	26.0

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 15

Current Occupational Level of Employed Refugee
Heads of Household by Proficiency in English
(Weighted Percentages)

Proficiency in English	Unweighted N	Current Occupational Level	
		White-Collar	Blue-Collar
<u>Total.</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>67.7</u>
<u>Understand English</u>			
Not at all. . .	9	11.4	88.6
Some.	261	19.4	80.6
Well.	198	50.0	50.0
<u>Speak English</u>			
Not at all. . .	10	19.9	80.1
Some.	251	19.8	80.2
Well.	207	47.8	52.2
<u>Read English</u>			
Not at all. . .	27	7.2	92.8
Some.	250	21.3	78.7
Well.	191	49.9	50.1
<u>Write English</u>			
Not at all. . .	25	4.0	96.0
Some.	237	20.8	79.2
Well.	206	48.6	51.4

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 16

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
(Weighted Percentages)

Education	Male			Female		
	Unweighted N	Employed	Un- employed	Unweighted N	Employed	Un- employed
<u>Total</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>95.7</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>8.1</u>
None	46	93.5	6.5	2	100.0	-
Primary Diploma . .	48	92.5	7.5	7	70.7	29.3
BEPSI/DEPSI/BE . .	71	98.6	1.4	10	100.0	-
BACC I	46	95.7	4.3	6	100.0	-
BACC II	135	95.2	4.8	15	92.0	8.0
University	86	96.7	3.3	8	100.0	-
Other	8	100.0	-	4	75.5	24.5

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978

PRIMARY DIPLOMA:

Elementary school diploma, awarded to those who pass an examination after five years of schooling, from grade one through grade five.

BEPSI/DEPSI/BE:

Junior high school diploma, awarded to those who pass an examination after their completion of the ninth grade.

BACC I and BACC II:

(Baccalaureate -- 1st part and 2nd part, respectively): awarded to those who have successfully completed their 11th and 12th grades in secondary school; generally considered as the main criteria in the selection of candidates for mid-level positions in the government. BACC II (Baccalaureate -- 2nd part) is a prerequisite for admission into college or university.

TABLE 17

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARY INCOME
(Weighted Percentages)

Proficiency in English	Unweighted N	Weekly Wages and Salary Income						
		Less than \$50	\$50-99	\$100-124	\$125-149	\$150-174	\$175-199	\$200-more
<u>Total</u>	<u>879</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>33.7</u>
<u>Understand English</u>								
Not at all	22	4.7	4.4	52.2	17.6	12.2	-	8.8
Some	458	.9	2.7	21.9	17.4	17.9	9.7	29.4
Well	399	2.4	2.1	19.3	12.6	10.8	12.9	39.8
<u>Speak English</u>								
Not at all	19	5.4	5.0	50.6	10.1	14.0	-	14.8
Some	439	0.9	2.8	22.8	17.5	17.1	9.7	29.3
Well	421	2.3	2.0	18.7	13.1	11.8	12.7	39.4
<u>Read English</u>								
Not at all	45	2.4	8.6	43.0	20.3	10.3	-	15.5
Some	495	1.6	2.3	25.4	16.9	16.6	10.0	27.2
Well	339	1.8	1.9	12.9	12.1	12.0	13.8	45.3
<u>Write English</u>								
Not at all	41	2.6	9.4	42.2	22.2	11.2	-	12.5
Some	432	1.0	2.6	22.8	17.3	16.3	10.3	29.7
Well	406	2.4	1.6	18.0	12.3	12.9	12.7	40.0

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 18

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY AGE AND SEX
(Weighted Percentages)

Age and Sex	Unweighted N	Hours Worked Per Week			
		Less than 15	15 - 29	30 - 39	40 or more
<u>Total</u>	<u>906</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>82.0</u>
16 - 24	231	6.8	29.3	3.6	60.3
25 - 34	328	2.1	7.4	2.5	88.0
35 - 44	191	1.1	4.2	3.6	91.2
45 and over . .	156	1.4	1.9	5.3	91.4
<u>Male</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>86.1</u>
16 - 24	138	7.7	24.1	2.9	65.4
25 - 34	219	2.3	5.1	2.7	89.8
35 - 44	116	1.7	0.9	2.6	94.8
45 and over . .	117	-	1.7	2.8	95.5
<u>Female</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>74.3</u>
16 - 24	93	5.4	37.0	4.8	52.8
25 - 34	109	1.6	12.1	2.0	84.3
35 - 44	75	-	9.4	5.3	85.3
45 and over . .	39	5.8	2.5	13.3	78.5

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 19

WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARY INCOME
IN SURVEYS V AND VI
(Weighted Percentages)

Weekly Wages and Income Level	Survey V	Survey VI
<u>Total</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>881</u>
Zero wages . .	1.3	-
< \$50. . . .	4.9	1.7
\$50 - 99 . . .	16.2	2.4
\$100 - 199 . .	63.3	62.0
\$200 - over. .	14.3	33.9
N/A.	-	-

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V,
July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-
December 1978.

TABLE 20

MONTHLY INCOME OF REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS FROM ALL SOURCES
IN SURVEYS V AND VI
(Weighted Percentages)

	Survey V	Survey VI
<u>Total.</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>561</u>
Under \$200 . .	3.2	2.1
\$200 - 399 . .	7.8	3.0
\$400 - 599 . .	20.6	7.6
\$600 - 799 . .	14.0	14.6
\$800 - over. .	51.4	70.0
N/A.	3.1	2.5

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V, July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-December 1978.

TABLE 21

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES BY
 COMPONENTS OF INCOME IN TERMS OF PERCENT OF DOLLAR
 CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN SURVEYS V AND VI
 (Weighted Percentages)

	Survey V	Survey VI
<u>Total Households. . .</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>561</u>
Wages and Salary. .	90.8	90.3
Refugee Financial Assistance	6.1	4.5
SSI	1.5	1.7
Other	1.6	3.2

Source: Opportunity Systems, Inc., Survey V,
 July-August 1977; Survey VI, November-
 December 1978.

C. RESETTLEMENT

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program continued over the last year to be administered as part of the work of the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance of the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The staff of the central office comprises 28 persons, most with multilingual competence in Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Lao. There are 17 field workers in the ten HEW Regional Offices.

Washington Office

This office has operated in four general units: Resettlement Liaison, Publications, Information and Referral, and liaison with Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations nationwide.

The Resettlement Liaison Division generally handles communications with the national and local offices of the Voluntary Resettlement Agencies, with the Department of State, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as with the 10 HEW Regional Offices of the Office of Family Assistance.

The functions of Resettlement Liaison include some case work, gathering and disseminating information, analyzing legislative proposals, and gathering statistical data on the location of the Indochinese population in the United States, including each week's new arrivals. This Division oversees contract services with the American Bar Association, which provides a toll-free telephone line for legal advice for the Indochinese, and with the University of California at Long Beach which provides translation and reconstruction of academic documents for refugees seeking admission to institutions of higher education and/or professional employment. This service was discontinued in September 1977, as a result of appropriation delays, but resumed in October 1978.

The Publications Division prepares the materials for its Indochinese quadrilingual newspapers, NEW LIFE. These were suspended in September 1977 but resumed in December 1978 in three separate editions -- Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian. Packets of printed materials to assist new refugees as they arrive have been developed.

In all, 18,922 other publications were distributed since January 1, 1978. Several thousand were sent directly to A.I.D. officers in refugee camps in Southeast Asia. These included Orientation Handbooks and a Guide to Two Cultures, both in the three Indochinese languages. A Guide to Family Budgeting, in Vietnamese and Cambodian, was also made available. The staff of the Publications Division is currently preparing phrase books in Cambodian and Lao and a Cambodian Dictionary.

The Information and Referral Division was a major medium for dispensing information on a variety of topics during the last year, primarily through use of a toll-free telephone service staffed by Indochinese with multilingual competence.

A total of 16,051 telephone inquiries were received -- the largest number during any 12-month period in the history of the program, and an average of 64 calls per day. The most common questions involved reunification with family members in Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos, or in refugee camps in Asia. Other frequent topics were adjustment of status, government programs, and education.

The unit also received 1,610 requests for help in locating friends or relatives. Following checks of Division records, the Division was able to effect 365 positive contacts and 450 possible contacts.

Free translation service, especially of such official documents as birth and marriage certificates and school records, is offered by the Division, and during the report period 533 such documents were translated and certified.

While most of the calls were routine in nature, there were frequent highly dramatic situations calling for great resourcefulness, sensitivity, and skill; suicide threats, interpretation via telephone for mothers in childbirth, and cases with unusual and compelling humanitarian considerations are part of the division's regular concern.

Direct contact with refugee problems is also helpful in analyzing and assessing the refugee community's needs.

The Division's Lao and Cambodian components also maintained liaison with mutual assistance associations of their fellow refugees, making field trips, explaining government policy to refugee groups, and outlining refugee problems to State

and local officials where warranted. In some cases, it was possible to convince the latter of the need for Lao or Cambodian case workers on their staffs.

The rationale for the existence of the Indochinese Mutual Assistance Association Division is that, historically, many ethnic groups have provided valued service through such community organizations. The Division's goal is to provide technical assistance and information and thereby encourage Indochinese refugees to create such organizations, and to render whatever help is possible to enhance their effectiveness.

The organizations vary widely in their size, objectives, and structure. Some are highly organized with broad-based community-wide objectives and active programs; others have not yet developed. Some are professionally oriented.

For many reasons, primarily financial and technical, more than half of the Associations dissolved during the reporting period. However, nearly twice that number were established during the same period:

	Number dissolved during the reporting period	Number newly established during the same period
Vietnamese	30	60
Cambodian	4	6
Lao	5	6

The comparative figures below show an overall average increase of about 25 percent over the number of Associations in the last report:

<u>Associations</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 1977</u>	<u>Sept. 30, 1978</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Vietnamese	120	150	30
Cambodian	17	19	2
Lao	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	145	178	33

Percentage of increase over last year's figure: $33 \div 145 = 23\%$.

Liaison between the IMA Division and the Indochinese Associations is by telephone and mail. The Division sent a total of 17 newsletters, slightly more than one letter a month, to the

Associations during the reporting period. The letters focused on subjects of greatest concern as revealed by direct contact with the Associations as well as from the toll-free telephone line. They covered such topics as adjustment of status from parolee to permanent resident status, mail regulations to Vietnam and how to send money or gifts to family and friends in Vietnam.

The IMA letters helped fill the information gap while the NEW LIFE newspaper temporarily suspended publication. This happened because some Associations reproduced the letters and provided them to the greater refugee community as a service. For example, one Vietnamese student provided letters to several hundred refugee students and elders, whether or not they were members of an Association.

Although their objectives and views differ, the Associations share one common goal: To serve their countrymen. Throughout the year, the associations helped new arrivals by providing such services as meeting them at the airport, orienting them on local community services and facilities, and assisting them in finding jobs and low-cost housing. Perhaps their most impressive accomplishment was the role they played in rendering assistance to the refugees on adjustment of status. Their efforts supplemented the work of the voluntary agencies, which in turn dramatically lightened the burden on Immigration and Naturalization Service offices throughout the Nation.

It is of interest to note that many key members of the governing board of Associations are also members of Indochinese Resettlement Agencies, Voluntary Agencies, as well as serving in related agencies and fields.

Even though the goals of many Associations stress cultural-social preservation, many others in areas with large refugee populations want to expand their activities and become nonprofit corporations. Some would provide refugee immigration services. Others wish to become resettlement offices; others, professional agencies. These associations are mainly located in California, Texas, Chicago, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Washington, D.C., area.

Funding remains a primary problem. The lack of experienced personnel is another handicap. Few members are versed in grantsmanship. The IMA Division has been asked to provide guidance on how to obtain grants. The Division encouraged Associations to select qualified people to attend grantsmanship training. Such training would enable the Associations to take advantage of local resources as well as to obtain Federal grants.

Some Associations have already started planning for regional or national level activities. One is the Vietnamese Mutual Association, in Oklahoma City. To date they have organized two regional meetings, and are progressing step by step. Another is in the West Coast area, started by the Vietnamese American Association. This group expects to have some Cambodian and Lao leaders serving with them on the organization board. The third one is professionally-oriented and is under the direction of the Association for VN Cultural Development of San Francisco, California. The main project of this association is to help former lawyers, judges, and law teachers to take the required training, so that they can acquire licenses and practice in their former profession. So far one has graduated after a 450-hour intensive training. Fourteen others are pursuing a nine-month training program at Magna-Carta Law School, and another group of 20 is enrolled in a regular four-year program at the Lincoln School of Law in California.

The Washington office, in close cooperation with regional offices, also administers the Special Projects program of discretionary grants, which are designed to reduce the refugees' dependence on public assistance and help them become self-sufficient.

Since language difficulties and lack of marketable job skills interfere with the ability of many cash-assistance-dependent refugees to attain self reliance, \$7.2 million was allocated for projects related to English language and vocational training and employment services for them. Special emphasis was placed on skill upgrading, since many refugees had been able to find only entry-level employment with wages too low to support their families fully. Forty-nine new projects and 31 continuing grants were funded for this purpose.

Refugee mental health problems, arising largely from the traumas connected with sudden evacuation from their homeland and unfamiliarity with American culture were also perceived as significant obstacles to effective resettlement and self-sufficiency. Consequently, approximately \$2.8 million was allocated in this area. Emphasis was placed on linking the refugee community with existing mental health systems, on alerting mental health officials to refugee needs and problems, and on training Indochinese mental health paraprofessionals. A total of 37 grants were awarded.

The Central Office staff developed the specifications upon which grants were awarded. Following their issuance by the

SSA grants officer, the Central Office staff together with Regional Office personnel monitored the progress of the projects, suggesting changes and improvements where warranted.

A legal assistance toll-free phone line is maintained through the Young Lawyers Section of the ABA. From January 1, 1976, to October 1978, 200 new cases were received over the phone and were concluded. The types of problems received on the Hot Line continued to deal mainly with legal guardianship and adoption, marital problems and divorce, and immigration and permanent resident questions.

DATE

:

SUBJECT OF IMA LETTERS

- 08/29/77 : - Administration proposal and the bill of Senator Stark to extend the IRAP
- 09/30/77 : - Inquiries concerning extension of IRAP and other Congressional activities concerning the refugee community. (The House passed the bill to grant permanent resident status to the Indochinese refugees).
- 10/20/77 : 1. A Senate bill to extend IRAP and a House bill for adjustment of status have been merged into one bill, and has only to be signed by the President.
2. Sending a letter from Center for Applied Linguistics concerning the reprinted Vietnamese textbooks for children.
- 11/09/77 : 1. Adjustment of status (whether the INS will charge any fee or not for processing adjustment of status).
2. The status of the appropriation for the IRAP.
- 01/16/78 : - U.S. Government policy on sending money to Vietnam.
- 02/27/78 : 1. Public Law 95-145, that provides for adjustment of status and the extension of IRAP.
2. List of INS office.
3. List of Voluntary Agencies.
- 03/14/78 : - Sending a note to correct an error in the letter dated Feb. 27, 78 about adjustment of status.
- 03/28/78 : - Federal Register on grants for English language training and employment services for Indochinese refugees.
- 04/18/78 : - Foreign assets control regulations authorizing persons in U.S. to send money to close relatives in Vietnam.
- 05/02/78 : - Adjustment of status does not disqualify an otherwise qualified refugee from receiving benefits under the IRAP.
- 05/17/78 : - This letter is to clarify a point which appears to be widely misunderstood, that some refugees escaping by boat are denied entrance into U.S. after another country accepts them for resettlement.
- 05/22/78 : - Responding to some of the most frequent inquiries about U.S. immigration policy and/or family reunification.
- 05/24/78 : - Governing issuance of grants for special projects: 1. English language & employment projects. 2. Mental health projects for Indochinese refugees.
- 06/08/78 : - Updated instruction of U.S. Postal service concerning mail to Vietnam.
- 06/27/78 : - This letter contains information of interest to various Indochinese refugee groups: 1. The status of all Indochinese refugee physicians. 2. IRAP funding (the bill S 3205 of Senators Cranston & Kennedy). 3. Congressman Step. Solarz urged the Administration to parole 15,000 additional Cambodian refugees now in camps in Thailand. 4. Family reunification (25 VNese who are U.S. citizens would be allowed to join their relatives in the U.S.). 5. Adjustment of status (refugees remain eligible for all IRAP benefits).

07/11/78 : - Adjustment of status and the obtaining of Social Security numbers by new arrived refugees.

09/06/78 : - Family reunification (Form I-130, petition to classify status of Alien relative for issuance of immigrant Visa).

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION I

The Regional Office of Region I, which includes the New England States, has continued its efforts to provide technical assistance and to work with States, local governments, and voluntary agencies to coordinate programs to meet the needs of refugees within the Region. It has also continued to monitor the ongoing grant projects and review the applications for new projects of ESL and Vocational Training and Mental Health Services for Indochinese refugees. In particular, the Refugee Coordinator spent a considerable amount of time assisting refugees on an individual basis to resolve various problems due to the reduction of the social service programs of most of the local voluntary agencies.

I. Problem Areas, Trends, and the Regional Response

a. Problem Areas: The latest refugee population data indicate that Region I has 4,236 refugees. They have been widely dispersed throughout New England, but there are concentrations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

At present, the data provided by State welfare departments indicate that approximately 67 percent of refugees in Region I are employed and self-sufficient. Of the remainder, 24 percent are AFDC recipients and 9 percent are refugee assistance cases (non-AFDC). Most of those who could not find jobs are unskilled or have limited English language skills. The underemployment problem is still very acute among employed refugees.

A group of newly arrived fishermen resettled in various parts of Connecticut seem to have significant problems of adjustment and are in need of social services. The H'mongs in Providence, Rhode Island, have made slow progress in their resettlement, including underemployment, job up-grading, and cultural adjustment. All have generated a great demand for social services.

To cope with this situation, the Regional IRAP staff has worked closely with State officials and local voluntary agencies to provide them with technical assistance in the process of Purchase of Services Agreements. So far, the Regional Office has approved \$75,600 for the proposal submitted by International Institute of Rhode Island, Inc., through the Rhode Island State Department of Social and Rehabilitative

Service. This project will affect approximately 600 refugees in Providence. In the same effort, the Regional Office has received two social service proposals from Connecticut and an English language and employment training proposal from Maine.

b. Trends: The refugees now have the tendency to move to big cities where there are larger refugee concentrations. There appear to be two major reasons for this. First, they want to avoid loneliness arising from the dispersal strategy of the resettlement program. Once they move to the large refugee concentrations in the cities, they have more opportunities to socialize with their fellow countrymen; this will psychologically help reduce tension, anxiety, and mental depression. Secondly, the refugees will receive more services of English language and vocational training which will eventually lead to full employment.

c. Success: Long-range planning is one of the crucial factors that contribute to the success of any refugee resettlement program. This was particularly demonstrated in the resettlement process of four Indochinese refugee families who resettled in Boston three years ago. Initially, these four families had the same difficulties as many others. They were unskilled and had limited English language ability. However, after a couple of months in unskilled, low paying jobs, they decided to enroll in English training classes. When they finished English language training, they decided to go on for vocational training. They were enrolled in a two-year air-mechanic training program at East Coast AiroTech Institute in Bedford, Massachusetts. To pay their tuition, they applied for Basic Grants and Loans from the banks. After two years of extensive training, they all graduated in April 1978. As these refugee students graduated, they were immediately offered jobs by the airlines. They started the jobs with an annual salary of \$15,000 to \$17,500. When interviewed, they all expressed their happiness and satisfaction in being able to become productive members in their new communities.

II. Quality of Refugee Assistance as given by Resettlement, Welfare, and Private Agencies

a. Resettlement Agencies: Most of the local voluntary resettlement offices in Region I reduced or terminated their bilingual staff as of September 30, 1977, because of the phase-down of funding. Since that time, those refugees who needed social services had to request them from the Regional Office and/or the ESL and Employment Services grantees. Many of the grantees have reportedly complained that they have been overburdened with social service requests.

Catholic Charities Resettlement Office of Hartford has reported that their office has been swamped with refugees'

requests for social services. These requests were from the refugees who were sponsored by small voluntary agencies which have no local offices to follow up the refugee resettlement process and to provide them with assistance.

b. Welfare Agencies: In the areas where there are not any ESL and Employment Services Grantees, refugees had to rely on the assistance rendered by the local welfare offices or nonprofit organizations. So far, the local welfare offices throughout the Region have provided the refugees with good social services. However, a misunderstanding occurred in Maine regarding the denial, in some instances, of cash assistance to the boat case refugees who have arrived recently in the United States. This problem was immediately resolved after it was referred to the State Welfare Department of Maine by our Regional Office.

The States in Region I seemed reluctant to implement Purchase of Services Agreements because most of the state officials confused this program with the regular Title XX program of the States. Rhode Island was the only state that used IRAP funds for social services. Connecticut and Maine have submitted three social service proposals to the Regional Office for review and approval.

c. Indochinese Refugee Associations: The four Indochinese Refugee Associations in New England have been very active in their efforts to create community sense and preserve cultural heritages for refugees. These associations helped refugees organize celebrations for traditional holidays of the year, such as New Year Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, All-Souls Day, and Christmas. After each celebration, there were usually social gatherings. So far, the refugees have strongly supported the associations in these cultural activities.

III. Grants Progress

a. ESL and Employment Services: Since unemployment and underemployment and English language barriers continue to plague the Indochinese refugees in Region I, the Regional Office has selected and recommended four grants for extension. These grantees were approved for extension with a total funding of \$234,044.

As a result of grantees' efforts, to date 473 refugees were enrolled in the program; 210 completed career plans, 220 attended ESL classes, 82 attended various vocational training courses, and 140 were placed in jobs. The refugees

who were placed in jobs are receiving wages ranging from \$2.65 to \$5.72 per hour.

Besides the extension of four grant projects of last year, Region I was given additional funds for new grant projects. The competitive process for funds available under this program attracted six applicants. They sought funds in the amount of \$342,535 against an allotment of funds to this Region of \$73,000. After review and evaluation, the Regional Review Panel recommended two grant applications for funding within the \$73,000 limit.

An Inter-Regional Grantee Workshop on English Language and Employment Services for Indochinese Refugees was held in Boston on October 26-27, 1978. This workshop was intended for Grantees in Regions I and III. Also participating was the Regional IRAP staff of Regions I and III and the Staff of the Center for Applied Linguistics. This was the first time these grantees have come together since the first Inter-Regional Grantee Workshop held in Arlington, Virginia, in 1976.

b. Mental Health Services Projects: Under the Mental Health Services Program for Indochinese Refugees, the Regional Office recommended two grant applications for funding at a cost of \$116,592.

Generally speaking, Region I has made good progress in the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program. This progress has been tangibly demonstrated by the gradual decrease of refugee welfare recipients and the increase of refugees being placed in jobs despite the relatively tight job market in the New England region.

REGION II

The most significant development among refugees in Region II has been the opportunity to adjust immigration status. Four INS offices serve Region II -- three in New York State and one in New Jersey. All offices cooperated with various local groups to coordinate the processing of adjustment applications. In New Jersey, two former employment projects (refunded by the Office of Education under P.L. 94-405) assisted about half the eligible population in making adjustment applications. In New York State, voluntary agencies and special projects assisted refugees desiring to make applications, with the regional office occasionally acting in a liaison capacity and providing translation assistance on request. Local agencies and projects

report that in most cases, possession of a "green card" has improved their clients' self-confidence, as well as eliminated the confusion between refugees and employers about the refugees' right to work.

One IRAP special project requested and received an extension for employment and language services. The Regional Office continued to work with this project and cooperated with several of the six Office of Education grantees in Region II.

The Regional Office also coordinated the translation of basic Supplemental Security Income literature into Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese. The material has already been distributed to local SSA offices and will be made available to other agencies involved in the resettlement program.

The Regional Office provided technical assistance to New York and New Jersey in developing purchase-of-service packages for funding IRAP social services. The States negotiated 12 purchase-of-service contracts which will provide comprehensive social services throughout the region. This is the first time States in the region have used such contracts to provide services for refugees.

In addition, four special projects were approved for direct IRAP funding. Two manpower-type projects for employment and training activities will operate in New York and New Jersey. Both projects have previous experience and a demonstrated ability to place clients in employment. These projects will serve an estimated 1,000 persons. Two mental health projects have been funded, one in New York and one in New Jersey. Both projects will concentrate their activities in prevention, education, and crisis intervention, although there are provisions for assistance to individuals in need of intensive professional treatment.

Formal and informal reports indicate an increasing stability among the refugees, both economically and vocationally. Most areas report more requests for assistance in home ownership, insurance matters, and other long-term planning efforts refugees desire to make. Some areas report that many persons originally resettled in their areas have returned after moves to other parts of the country. Many persons have undertaken and fulfilled sponsorship responsibilities on behalf of relatives needing assistance in coming to the United States.

According to the last available cash assistance reports, the regional caseload had dropped 10.48 percent (from 372 cases to 333) over the past year, representing a 12.79 percent

decrease in actual recipients (from 1,329 persons to 1,159). This contrasts favorably with an estimated 9.69 percent increase in regional refugee population over the same period. With the additional resources soon to be available, particularly in the area of mental health, we expect this trend to continue.

REGION III

The Regional Office of Region III has noticed an improvement in refugee status during the past year. Indications of this improvement can be seen in a decrease of requests for assistance from both voluntary agencies and refugees in crisis situations. We have received fewer requests for help with mental health type problems, and find that misunderstandings related to language and cultural differences have decreased.

Most of the refugees in our Region have been exposed to the job market, having obtained at least one full-time job. We are encouraged by the progress that the original refugee group has made, and are confident that in the near future our assistance will no longer be needed by most of this group.

However, we are finding that the new arrivals are bringing with them a new set of problems. They are poorly prepared for employment in the United States because of a lack of literacy, even in their native tongue, and a lack of education and relevant job experience.

The Voluntary Resettlement Agencies have continued to provide invaluable services to the refugees. This is especially true in the Metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., where we have a number of agencies still actively involved. In other areas of the Region there are at least one or two agencies that have taken a lead role in assisting refugees. The quality of service provided by the voluntary agencies has improved through experience with the refugee population and collaborating agencies.

In FY 1978, Region III had only two ESL/Vocational Training Job Placement projects. Due to the delay in the IRAP appropriations these projects did not become fully operational until June. The two projects averaged 22 job placements a month with most of these placements occurring in the last quarter of the

year. In addition to these projects, four new projects received grant awards effective September 1, 1978. We anticipate an increase in the number and quality of job placements in FY 1979.

The Regional Office also funded a Mental Health Project in FY 1978. They assumed a leadership role in the Region for providing coordination of mental health services. They developed a regionwide directory of agencies and institutions which provide services to the refugee population and also gave three regionwide Indochinese Mental Health Workshops.

Although the Regional Office played a limited role in FY 1978 in direct funding of special projects, we were very active in refugee affairs. There were a number of Office of Education grants throughout the Region which provided ESL and occupational training. As a result it is anticipated that the upcoming year will show an increase in job placement and the quality of jobs.

REGION IV

I. RESETTLEMENT PROGRESS

Early refugees. On the whole the material situation among the initial refugees in the Region is fairly stable. Except for a few pockets, unemployment is negligible. The unemployment rates range from 4 to 5 percent in South Carolina and the Mississippi Gulf Coast area to 8 to 10 percent in the Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Tampa, Florida, areas, to the Region high of 20 percent in Selma, Alabama. The reasons for the unemployment rates, depending on the area, vary from poor health and educational background to seasonal employment and voluntary resignation to attend skill training courses. In Selma, 10 families do not have a working member. Their problem in getting jobs is the lack of transportation to go to the English classes which are located about five miles from their homes. There are only three cars in the whole community and no local public transportation.

The working refugees, through experience and knowledge of their area gained during the past years, are in a position to command better wages. Their earnings average out well above the minimum wage level and are considered good in their respective areas. Those in the lower wage bracket are working at more than one job or putting able-bodied adults in the family, including college age children, to work at part-time jobs. A substantial number have bought houses and this number is growing.

In April 1978 the number of refugees receiving cash assistance dropped to 38 percent of the October 1977 level and went up in July to 92 percent of that level. This increase was due in part to reinstatement of eligible cases that were dropped late last year in the absence of legislation for the continuation of IRAP beyond September 1977, but largely to new arrivals. After October 1977 four States in the Region (Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida) discontinued cash payments and medical assistance to refugees because of lack of State funding sources or legislative prohibition to spend State funds. In Pensacola, Florida, 20 families received eviction notices from landlords for defaulting on rental payment and on January 9, 1978, representatives from 41 families in the area staged a demonstration in front of the district office of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

New Arrivals

As of October 1978, 1,959 new refugees have come to Region IV from overseas camps. The lack of communication skills and transportation is the cause for a high unemployment rate among the new arrivals. These problems, which have been expected, are being solved satisfactorily by the local agencies. A high eagerness to learn English and to work is observed among this group of refugees which will help their quick progress toward self-sufficiency.

II. VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Besides LIRS and IRC, which retained offices in Coral Gables and Tampa, Florida, respectively, USCC had 25 offices in Region IV with most offices having a part-time Indochinese worker. Their activities have been largely in resettling the new arrivals and helping with occasional problems of the early refugees. The resettlement of the new arrivals has gone on smoothly, thanks to past experiences.

Indochinese mutual assistance associations have continued to be active in North Carolina (4), South Carolina (6), Mobile, Alabama (1), and Lexington, Kentucky (1). In addition to occasional social and cultural functions, they have been helping the new arrivals -- and early refugees who have moved to their area -- with finding jobs and housing.

III. GRANT PROJECTS

FY 1977 Language and Vocational Training Projects

Four projects funded in FY 1977 have been extended through

December 1978 for a total of \$271,789. Of these, three have continued their implementation into 1978 without interruption.

The fourth project was interrupted in November 1977 when FY 1977 funds were exhausted. Since April 1978, the grantee, the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), has tried without success to reactivate the project. Most of the HRS Districts which were the Department's agents for the implementation of the project last year do not want to continue without payment of stipends to the project participants. The Pensacola District, which is the one to remain in the program, has not been able to sign up the Pensacola CETA or the Pensacola Junior College. The project budget in the meantime has been reduced from \$437,513 to \$135,000 and the project area to the Florida panhandle. Project activities are now underway in the Panama City and Pensacola areas.

FY 1978 Language and Vocational Training Projects

In September 1978, six new projects were approved for a total of \$362,635. Of this total, \$204,635 are funds reallocated from the Florida project budget reduction. A project in Raleigh, North Carolina, is the first in the Region submitted by an Indochinese nonprofit organization, the Vietnamese American Association. A Murfreesboro, Tennessee, project was developed and will be implemented by a group of students of Middle Tennessee State University to help the local H'mong community. A workshop was conducted for both groups of grantees in Atlanta on October 11 and 12, 1978.

Mental Health Projects

Three mental health projects were approved in September 1978 for a total of \$238,792. The Columbia Area Mental Health Center project is a statewide project in South Carolina, while the St. Petersburg Catholic Social Services project will serve the refugees in the seven-county St. Petersburg-Sarasota area in Florida and the Tennessee University project the refugees in the Memphis, Tennessee area. A workshop for the grantees in Region IV and Region VI was scheduled in Atlanta on November 16 and 17, 1978.

REGION V

At present there are approximately 20,000 Indochinese refugees in Region V, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Resettlement Program:

The resettlement efforts of the VOLAGs continue for new arrivals

coming from the camps and boats of Southeast Asia. Approximately half of the new arrivals are being reunited with families already here, while the rest must be sponsored through other sources.

Rapidly growing communities of H'mong are found in Minnesota and Illinois, with many ethnic Chinese-Vietnamese refugees locating in Ohio. Locating adequate housing has become a problem for many of the new arrivals, especially in major population centers.

Cash and Medical Assistance:

The welfare assistance caseloads have remained fairly constant this last year, with new arrivals replacing those who have gained economic self-sufficiency. The percentage of refugees receiving cash and medical assistance has remained near the 20 percent mark throughout this past year.

Special Projects:

At present the Region has 14 IRAP special project grant programs providing English language and employment training as well as specialized mental health training and services. The influence of these projects in reducing welfare dependency has been very significant when their focus has been on manpower services. Currently these projects serve the more settled refugees, with job upgrading and the new arrivals with training in English and job skills. The English training programs are undergoing some restructuring to more appropriately serve the newcomers, many of whom are H'mong. Most of these projects are still in need of technical assistance and guidance, especially in aspects of employment services.

The four mental health projects recently inaugurated in the Region have intercommunicated very effectively and are planning several joint training workshops and manuals.

Social Services:

All of the States in the Region except Indiana maintain a resettlement assistance office which helps coordinate and give focus to the IRAP activities in their areas. In addition, these States have entered into a variety of IRAP Purchase of Service Agreements with many of the VOLAGs and other State agencies. These contracts have provided the refugees with comprehensive social services including immigration assistance, resettlement work, summer camping programs, special cultural workshops, and technical advisory help for the mutual assistance organizations. Most of these projects supplement the programs funded under IRAP Special Projects funds.

Because of the variety and number of such purchase of service projects, the Regional Office staff has found it difficult to provide sufficient monitoring and effective technical assistance. There are additional complications with projects in States having county-administered social service programs. In such areas, funding procedures and eligibility requirements are particularly troublesome for the contractors.

REGION VI

The Indochinese refugee population in Region VI continued to grow during the last year. As of September 30, 1978, the total population is estimated at 35,000, with some estimates ranging as high as 42,000. Texas and Louisiana are the two most populous states.

An important step toward determining how best to help the refugees attain self-reliance was made last summer when most States in the region conducted a needs assessment. These assessments were conducted to determine what type of assistance is available to refugees and their perceptions of the types of assistance they need. It was determined that, particularly in Texas and Louisiana, English language instruction and job placement/upgrading services were most urgently needed. Newly arriving "boat case" refugees need considerable help in adjusting to a totally different society, a problem still faced by many of the older refugees.

The most significant trend of the last year has been the continuing flow of refugees into the region. The refugees are a mobile group and a substantial number are moving to the Gulf Coast area

after initial resettlement elsewhere. Houston, with an estimated population of over 11,000 and New Orleans, with over 6,500, are particularly attractive. Agencies in these two metropolitan areas estimate that a minimum of 50 people per month are moving into these areas. The warm, humid climate, the relatively sound economic situation, and, in southern Louisiana, the French ambiance, are all factors contributing to the influx.

More important, however, is family reunification. During FY 1978, as refugees grew accustomed to this society and began meeting their immediate needs, family reunification grew ever more important. As large numbers of refugees were initially settled in Region VI, it was only natural that other family members, newly arrived or living in other parts of the country, moved there to join them.

Refugee Mutual Assistance Associations have been formed in every major city in the region where there are large refugee communities. The refugees had no ethnic communities to turn to for guidance and help; the associations have filled that void. The associations have proved to be of great help to the refugees, especially in Oklahoma City, San Antonio, and Houston. Through the associations, family and individual problems have been solved, traditional ceremonies and celebrations organized, and job and training opportunities introduced. More importantly, the associations are serving as a support center for the refugees and point of contact between the refugees and the local community.

Last summer more than 80 refugee Boy Scout leaders attended a three-day convention held at a camping ground in Oklahoma City. Refugee leaders from all over the country came to speak. During the convention the leaders discussed reactivating the Boy Scout program among refugee youths and preserving the refugees' culture.

In the near future the association in Oklahoma City plans to organize a workshop for associations throughout the region. The topics of discussion will focus on unity, mutual help, and cultural preservation.

The formation of refugee associations has been encouraged in Region VI, and relations between the Regional Office and the associations are very close. Refugee associations continue to be of great help through their close cooperation with voluntary and government agencies.

The quality of assistance provided to refugees by voluntary agencies has been good and, in many cases, excellent. Major

VOLAGs, such as Church World Service, Catholic Charities, and the International Rescue Committee, have continued to provide assistance to refugees, especially the new arrivals, who were resettling in the region at the rate of several hundred per month.

Processing work was being carried out by the VOLAGs, in cooperation with INS field offices, to change the status of refugees who had been in the country over two years from parolee to permanent resident. As of September 30, 1978, more than 70 percent of eligible refugees had completed this process.

An Interagency Refugee Assistance Forum was organized in Dallas during the year. This organization has been effective in coordinating the resettlement efforts of private and governmental agencies involved in refugee work in the Dallas/Fort Worth metropolitan area, where there are approximately 6,000 refugees. Other interagency groups are now being formed in other cities in the region.

During FY 1978, four ESL and Job Placement grant extensions were in operation. Through the four programs operating during the past year, over 900 refugees have received language training and over 1,400 have been placed in jobs. Four new ESL and Job Placement grants and six Mental Health Services grants have recently been awarded. During FY 1979 these grants, in conjunction with over 20 purchase-of-service agreements between States and vendor agencies will provide services to over 18,000 refugees living in 20 major population centers. The various grant-funded projects have been, and will continue to be, a major source of refugee assistance, primarily in the field of vocational training and placement.

Overall, the situation in Region VI is good. Isolated cases of discrimination have occurred, and not all refugees are self-sufficient or self-reliant. However, the area has been very friendly and very helpful to the refugees.

REGION VII

Significant changes, problems, trends, and successes

State team members have now been assigned to deal routinely with the Indochinese Refugee Programs and projects in an effort to improve continuity and coverage. Regional Office staff will be visiting all the IRAP projects in the near future. ESL project grantees attended a workshop in Kansas City on October 30-31, 1978, conducted by Regional and Central Office staff.

Quality of refugee assistance and services

The States' concern about funding has been alleviated by passage of the bill allowing 100 percent funding for FY 1979. The State of Missouri no longer participates in the Indochinese Assistance Program; this cutoff of assistance and medical care has resulted in some refugees moving to neighboring States.

Progress of Grant Projects

International Institute of St. Louis

The project continues to provide good services to clients as evidenced by the fact that the majority of refugees leave the program for employment.

City of Omaha - CETA

The project continues to provide acculturation activities in addition to English language and job services. No particular problems have been noted.

Kirkwood Community College

The Kirkwood Community College grant was given an extension until May 15, 1979. This grant was for ESL originally, but it has been expanded to include a Job Development Staff member. The grant has been revised and rebudgeted to re-establish an ESL Program for the remainder of the grant period.

Iowa Job Service

While not creating massive statistics itself, it has acted as a valuable resource center for other agencies in Iowa furnishing assistance to the Indochinese. The grantee works hand in hand with the Iowa Refugee Service Center which is a part of the Governor's Office. English as a Second Language is still an important need in all localities, and with the advent of more refugees it will become even more critical.

REGION VIII

Significant Changes, Problems, Trends, and Successes in the Region

An increase of about 100 H'mong refugees in Missoula, Montana, created a problem in Region VIII. Because of the lack of English language capability and job skills, many of them have to depend on public assistance. In June, the Regional Office encouraged schools and universities in Missoula to submit applications for English training and employment service grants for Indochinese

adult refugees. The Missoula Technical Center was awarded a \$42,000 grant to provide ESL training for refugees in the area. The Regional Office was also working closely with State and local agencies and the H'mong refugee community in solving problems on a timely basis.

In Utah, the cooperation of all agencies involved in the refugee program contributed to its success. The Governor's office, State agencies, VOLAGs, and Indochinese mutual assistance associations shared information, concerns, and suggestions regarding refugee affairs to maintain a program that was sensitive and responsive to refugees' problems and needs. One of many successes of the State of Utah was the reduction of the number of refugees on public assistance. During the period of November 1977 through September 1978, the State refugee population increased by 316 persons (boat cases), but the total number of cases on public assistance decreased from 80 to 61.

The Quality of Refugee Assistance and Services as Provided by the Voluntary Resettlement Agencies, Welfare, and Other Private Agencies

Most voluntary agencies continued their good jobs and worked very well in securing sponsorship for new refugees. During the report period, 1,312 additional refugees arrived in the Region.

Two additional Indochinese mutual assistance associations were established in the Region. The associations play an increasingly important role. Some of their executive staff served as Federal grant panel reviewers and Grantee Advisory Board members. They also engaged in active social services to help other refugees. They welcomed the new refugees, served as guides, and provided other adjustment help to them.

Agencies of States and counties with large refugee populations employed bilingual workers to help refugees overcome language barriers.

Progress of Grant Projects

Four grants for English training and employment service ended on September 30, 1977. They were the Office of Adult and Community Education, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Archdiocese of Denver, Colorado; School District #1, Great Falls, Montana; and the State Office of Manpower Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Three grantees requested an extension and obtained approval. Four new grants were awarded effective September 1, 1978. Two mental health grants were awarded, effective October 1, 1978. It is too early to judge results of the grantees.

REGION IX

Problems, Changes, and Trends

Region IX continues to lead the nation in the number of resettled Indochinese refugees. The latest figures indicate a refugee population in California alone of about 50,000 -- and about 4,500 more in the other three States and Guam.

This region, and especially Southern California, is a popular choice for newly arriving refugees and for those who have left other States in search of improved opportunities. This area is perceived to be advantageous because of employment opportunities, opportunities to be near kinfolk and countrymen, and more familiar climatic conditions.

The originally resettled refugees in this region have made progress towards self-sufficiency. While language handicaps were the primary barrier, nevertheless the willingness to enter the labor market at the lowest levels has resulted in a high percentage of families who have employed members. More concentrated attention, however, needs to be directed toward effective job upgrading -- for minimum income jobs cannot fully sustain what tend to be large families.

The characteristics of both new refugees and secondary migrants from other States present special problems for present and future resettlement efforts. Region IX is getting the "hard-core" unemployed from other States -- those who have found it particularly difficult to acquire the minimal language and job skill proficiencies. In addition, many of the new arrivals from Indochina tend to be less educated (many are illiterate even in their own language) and because of their rural background have less readily adaptable urban survival skills.

Eleven special English and employment training projects (totaling \$1,691,849 in IRAP grants) were augmented during FY 1978 with 19 language training projects funded by the Office of Education. The OE projects were not renewable and most have ended. When the Notice was published for proposals for new IRAP grants, the Regional Office received and reviewed 46 proposals totaling over \$9 million in requested funds. Fifteen of these were selected. Region IX currently has 18 IRAP English and Employment projects with several subcontracts totaling over \$3 million.

Many of these new projects focus on assisting refugees whose present English language skills are minimal or nonexistent. Particular attention is given to Lao/H'mong and Cambodian population groups. It is noteworthy that some Indochinese mutual assistance groups have sought and obtained training to assist their people in the resettlement process. We are encouraged by this developing core of earlier refugees who are now in a position to assist subsequent refugees to make an even smoother adjustment.

Now that the trauma of the original evacuation has receded, new and even more problematic mental health problems are exhibiting themselves. The newer refugees have experienced conditions which impact on their mental health, such as escaping the Cambodian "holocaust," surviving the escape by boats, the extended periods of time in refugee camps. We have recently awarded nine grants totaling almost \$1 million to train Indo-chinese workers and to improve the capacity of existing systems to be responsive to refugee mental health needs.

Legislative uncertainties and bureaucratic changes have impacted on the refugee program in FY 1978. In California, Proposition 13 (the property tax initiative) passed last Spring, and because of the loss of local revenues, many staff positions in social service agencies were reduced. In some cases this resulted in loss of jobs for the essential bilingual staff in service agencies. At about the same time the California Department of Health underwent an extensive reorganization which resulted in the dispersion of staff from the previously existing IRAP unit.

In anticipation of the IRAP phasedown under P.L. 95-145 (to 75 percent Federal reimbursement in FY 1979), notices were sent to terminate assistance to refugees as they were transferred (when eligible) to county assistance programs. While the recent legislation continues the 100 percent Federal support for FY 1979, new anxieties are produced because of the elimination of all assurances of Federal support beyond this fiscal year. This is particularly worrisome for California, which hosts a large percentage of the new refugees. California alone has over 5,800 boat cases which require additional special services. This is more than twice the boat case population of any other State.

Voluntary And Private Agencies

With the delay of the refugee legislation and appropriation, and the subsequent delay of employment and training services and social services, FY 1978 has represented the greatest

challenge to public and private agencies since the fall of Vietnam. Since the appropriation was delayed until March 7, 1978, the special project grants were delayed even longer. Due to the lengthy State control process in California, some of the subgrants were not awarded until October 1978.

During the last year California, as the State with the greatest concentration of refugees, awarded nearly \$3.5 million in purchase of service contracts to 14 private agencies throughout the State. Due to the delay of the appropriation and resulting delays in the State's master IRAP agreement and the initiation of the State contract award process, these social service contracts were not finalized until October 1978. Thus nearly a year of vitally needed services to refugees was lost.

In spite of this delay of public services and with steadily decreasing staff due to the exhaustion of initial resettlement funds, the VOLAGs in Region IX have diligently sought to serve their clients and move them toward self-sufficiency.

In addition to serving their own clients, the private VOLAGs have remained active in the Community Refugee Forums and have played a primary role in the design and monitoring of employment and training, social service, and mental health programs for refugees. In addition, the voluntary agencies were very active in adjusting the status of refugees to permanent resident status.

The gradual reduction of VOLAG staff has ceased with the need to serve the newly arriving refugees. For example, the International Rescue Committee opened a new office to serve the new arrivals in the Orange County area.

Voluntary agencies report a continued influx of refugees from other areas of the country. In most instances agency resettlement funds for these clients have already been exhausted, yet numerous services are needed. The VOLAGs provide counseling and job placement to these refugees but are forced to refer them to public cash assistance for their interim living expenses.

Major resettlement difficulties with the newly arriving refugees are reported by the VOLAGs. While these refugees are highly motivated and eager to work, health problems are common and English and job skills are low. This population requires far more services and training to achieve self-sufficiency.

Unaccompanied Minors Program

In the fiscal year October 1, 1977, to September 30, 1978, the Unaccompanied Minors program has dealt with two separate phases:

Minors who arrived in 1975 and are in foster homes, and minors who have recently arrived in the United States or are in refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

In the first group there have been no significant changes although approximately 140 are, or will be, 18 years of age in 1978.

Arizona and Nevada no longer have any unaccompanied minors. Hawaii has an unidentified number. California has the largest number of unaccompanied minors in Region IX. In this past year, the California Department of Social Services did not actively provide consultant services for county or Federal staff to resolve problems related to these children. This responsibility has now been assigned, and we are anticipating more consistent support being offered to the counties. In the past, counties have formulated their own policies and procedures as they apply to refugee minors. The interpretation of those regulations has varied from county to county, such as deciding that the escape from Vietnam would be considered a "voluntary placement," granting financial and medical assistance when the request was made, and offering specialized services for the best resettlement plan available for that specific child.

The recognition of the importance of this program and its problems is the result of Federal and State staff working together this past year.

The major focus this year of the unaccompanied minors program has been on the children who have recently arrived in the United States or who remain in camps and are eligible to be paroled. The two voluntary agencies who place minors in Region IX have said that the new children are more difficult to place and supervise. The general profile is that they are male, between the ages of 15 and 17, do not speak English, and have been working rather than going to school. Some of the young men have asked not to be placed in foster homes and not to be placed in academic classrooms but to be allowed to work and live independently.

Social Services

California and Hawaii have developed social service contracts to provide supportive services to the refugees with an emphasis on moving the refugee to self-sufficiency.

California has fourteen social service contracts with private providers throughout the State. This has enabled the State to provide services in urban areas as well as smaller communities with more limited resources. Currently the State has contracts totaling \$3.5 million.

Hawaii has four social service contracts with public and private agencies to provide supportive services related to employment. These contracts have enabled the State to be more effective in job placement for the refugees in a community with multiple immigrant groups.

Cash Assistance

Each State reviewed the IRAP cash assistance cases to determine which families would be eligible for AFDC. Those cases were then transferred to the AFDC Program effective October 1, 1977. Toward the end of FY 1978 States began issuing notices to terminate cash assistance to those ineligible for AFDC and referred them to the county General Assistance programs for aid beginning October 1, 1978. Many refugees were terminated from assistance as they did not meet the general assistance eligibility requirements.

In Hawaii for example, if a person is under fifty-five years of age and not disabled, he would be considered "employable" and ineligible for assistance -- even if he does not speak or understand English.

The initial implementation of the phasedown which was to be effective October 1, 1978, aroused much anxiety in the lives of the refugees. This will be somewhat quieted, but only for the temporary one-year period, with the new legislation continuing the 100 percent Federal funding for Indochinese refugees.

Special Projects

The delayed appropriation for the IRAP program impacted the Employment Training projects severely. In spite of the delay, considerable activity occurred as reflected below.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Screened</u>	<u>ESL/Voc Trng</u>	<u>Job Placed</u>
Alameda County	258	175	116
Los Angeles County	4,492	2,023	1,035
Orange County	1,652	841	447
Sacramento C.S.S.	140	61	128
San Diego County	2,229	1,120	601
Santa Clara County	1,754	861	565

The private agency subcontracts in Los Angeles (Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment and Hacienda - La Puente) were almost inoperative from January through September 1978 due to lack of funding. The Los Angeles Unified School District provided some ESL under an Office of Education grant.

REGION X

For Region X, FY 1978 has been an intense year in the Indochinese Refugee Program. In addition to the regular program activities, staff have been involved with grants, purchase-of-service agreements, and a comprehensive review of IRAP in Washington State. Of the four States in Region X, only two, Washington and Oregon, are significantly involved in the refugee program. Alaska has no IRAP cases and Idaho has only five active cases.

The social service programs of Washington and Oregon have never fully recovered from the disruption caused by the delay in appropriations. Experienced State staff were lost and never replaced. Some social services such as employment counseling and placement were never resumed.

Based upon current INS and State welfare office figures, 38 percent of the refugees in Washington and 45 percent of the refugees in Oregon are on assistance. These high percentages are, in part, attributable to the following reasons: (1) Single individuals attending college; (2) Waiver of the 100 hour rule for working refugees; and (3) Underemployed adults receiving assistance.

Both Oregon and Washington have developed creative and constructive purchase-of-service agreements in the areas of mental health, employment, and training.

States, VOLAGs and some social agencies have stated a concern regarding the new refugee arrivals. They feel that these new arrivals will need more intensive social services than those who previously came during 1975-1977. If these new arrivals are to be successfully integrated, then additional funding and services will be needed.

As of the end of FY 1978, all grants have been awarded. Six grants were approved for ESL/Employment and four grants were approved for Mental Health Projects. Workshops for all grantees were scheduled for November and December of 1978.

VOLAGs have been very active in assisting refugees in acquiring their permanent residence status. A number of VOLAGs also continue to be involved in counseling, employment, and resettlement activities.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Refugee Assistance Coordinators

REGION I

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REGION III

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SPECIAL PROJECTS GRANTS

PURCHASE OF SERVICE AGREEMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance
Special Programs Staff

SPECIAL PROJECT EXTENSIONS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Effective January 1, 1978

REGION I

<u>Massachusetts:</u>	International Institute of Boston 287 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02115 Gaspar Jako Executive Director	\$ 67,600.00
<u>Connecticut:</u>	Catholic Charities Resettlement of Hartford 244 Main Street Hartford, Connecticut 06106 Edward J. Power Executive Director	\$ 74,948.00
<u>Massachusetts:</u>	Catholic Charities Diocese of Worcester, Inc. 53 Highland Avenue Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420 Rev. John Doran	\$ 42,300.00
<u>Rhode Island:</u>	Opportunities Industrialization Center of Rhode Island, Inc. 45 Hamilton Street Providence, Rhode Island 02907 Charles M. Adams, Sr. Deputy Executive Director	\$ 49,196.00

REGION III

<u>Maryland:</u>	Montgomery County Government Department of Social Services County Office Building 5630 Fishers Lane Rockville, Maryland 20850 Ms. Ann Bishop	\$ 258,107.00
<u>Pennsylvania:</u>	Catholic Social Services Diocese of Harrisburg 4800 Union Deposit Road Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17111 Msg. Thomas R. Brenner	\$ 160,766.00

REGION IV

<u>Kentucky:</u>	Jefferson County Board of Education Post Secondary & Adult Education 3442 Preston Highway Louisville, Kentucky 40213 Buell Snyder	\$ 85,488.00
<u>Georgia:</u>	City of Atlanta CETA Office 98 Mitchell Street Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Aaron Turpeau Director	\$ 17,197.00
<u>North Carolina:</u>	North Carolina Department of Human Resources Division of Social Services 325 N. Salisbury Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27611 Judy Poston Project Coordinator	\$ 59,484.00
<u>Florida:</u>	Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Social and Economic Services Tallahassee, Florida 32301 Charles Hall Director	\$ 135,000.00

REGION V

<u>Illinois:</u>	Black Hawk College Adult Basic Education 6600 34th Avenue Moline, Illinois 61265 Joseph Dockery-Jackson Coordinator	\$ 24,118.00
<u>Indiana:</u>	Catholic Charities Diocese of Ft. Wayne - South Bend 919 Fairfield Avenue Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802 John F. Martin Diocesan Director	\$ 124,938.00
<u>Illinois:</u>	Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago One South Franklin Street Chicago, Illinois 60606 Bert Shulinson Coordinator	\$ 167,000.00
<u>Minnesota:</u>	Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare Centennial Office Building St. Paul, Minnesota 55155 Barbara T. Stoner	\$ 143,786.00
<u>Ohio:</u>	Ohio Bureau of Employment Services 145 Front Street P.O. Box 1618 Columbus, Ohio 43216 Roger T. Woolfe Deputy Administrator	\$ 85,743.00
<u>Michigan:</u>	Michigan Dept. of Social Services Indochinese Resettlement Office 226 Michigan Plaza 1200 Sixth Street Detroit, Michigan 48226 Joyce Savale Coordinator	\$ 181,432.00

REGION VI

<u>Texas:</u>	Catholic Charities 1111 Lovett Blvd. Houston, Texas 77066 Paul J. Doyle	\$ 40,272.00
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Louisiana: Associated Catholic Charities \$ 7,500.00
of New Orleans, Inc.
2929 South Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Rev. Michael S. Haddad

Arkansas: Fort Smith Public Schools \$ 36,277.00
Adult Education Center
Peabody Bldg., 501 South 20th St.
Ft. Smith, Arkansas 72901
Mrs. Betty Morris

REGION VII

Missouri: International Institute of \$ 49,528.00
Metropolitan St. Louis
4484 West Pine Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63108
Carolyn J. Biermann
Executive Director

Iowa: Kirkwood Community College \$ 26,784.00
6301 Kirkwood Blvd., S.W.
P.O. Box 2068
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406
Ira E. Larson
Superintendent

Iowa: Iowa Department of Job Service \$ 74,858.00
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Colleen Shearer
Director

<u>Nebraska:</u>	City of Omaha	\$ 76,722.00
	Combination of Governments	
	1819 Farnam Street	
	Omaha, Nebraska 68102	
	Howard T. Swain, Jr.	

REGION IX

<u>Guam:</u>	Resettlement Office	\$ 25,300.00
	Diocese of Guam	
	Hospital Road - P.O. Box 7707	
	Tamuning, Guam 96911	
	Rev. David Quitugua	
	Diocesan Resettlement Director	

<u>California:</u>	Catholic Social Services	\$ 147,296.00
	Immigration & Resettlement Program	
	5890 Newman Court	
	Sacramento, California 95819	
	Patricia Scarlett	

<u>California:</u>	California Dept. of Social Service
	714 P Street
	Sacramento, California 95814
	Mr. Steve Larsen

Alameda County Social Services	\$ 104,740.00
Agency	
Career Development Division	
401 Broadway	
Oakland, California 94607	
Contact: Aaron Henry	
(415) 874-7567	

Orange County Dept. of	\$ 220,856.00
Social Services	
2020 W. Walnut	
P.O. Box 1943	
Santa Ana, California 92702	
Contact: Gail Magee	
(714) 834-2978	

<u>Nevada:</u>	Nevada Catholic Welfare Bureau	\$ 25,265.00
	P.O. Box 1926	
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	
	Mr. G.T. Miller	
	Executive Director	
	TOTAL:	<hr/> \$ 2,512,501.00 <hr/>

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance
Special Programs Staff

SPECIAL PROJECT AWARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Effective September 1, 1978

REGION I

<u>Connecticut:</u>	International Institute of Connecticut 480 East Washington Avenue Bridgeport, Connecticut 06608 Mrs. Myra M. Oliver Executive Director	\$ 60,000.00
<u>Maine:</u>	Portland Adult Education Center 196 Allen Avenue Portland, Maine 04103 Gaille R. Haseltine Director	\$ 13,000.00

REGION II

<u>New Jersey:</u>	Catholic Community Services Migration Office 1 Summer Avenue Newark, New Jersey 07104 Rev. Nicholas DiMayio	\$ 46,804.00
<u>New York:</u>	Rochester City School District Office of Career Occupational & Continuing Education 410 Alexander Street Rochester, N.Y. 14607 Mr. Edgar J. Hollwedel Director	\$ 70,745.00

REGION III

<u>Pennsylvania:</u>	Catholic Social Agency Diocese of Allentown 928 Union Blvd. Allentown, Pennsylvania 18103 Rev. Joseph E. Kurtz Assistant Director	\$ 39,976.00
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	Catholic Social Services Migration & Refugee Resettlement Program 222 North 17th Street Philadelphia, PA 19103 Diana P. Brown	\$ 82,845.00
	Allegheny Intermediate Unit Instructional Support Services Suite 1300, Two Allegheny Center Pittsburgh, PA 15212 Howard Kleinmann	\$ 60,000.00
<u>Virginia:</u>	Arlington Public Schools 4721 North 25th Street Arlington, Virginia 22207 William P. Young Director	\$167,179.00
 <u>REGION IV</u>		
<u>Florida:</u>	School Board of Pinellas County 1960 E Druid St. Clearwater, Florida 33518 Mrs. Myrtle Hunt	\$ 91,690.00
	Seminole Community College Highway 17-92 Sanford, Florida 32771 Marilyn Mitchell	\$ 51,710.00
<u>Georgia:</u>	Atlanta Public Schools 2930 Forest Hills Drive, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30315 Mr. J.E. Fuller	\$ 75,474.00
<u>N.Carolina:</u>	VN-American Assoc. in Raleigh, Inc. P.O. Box 25305 Raleigh, N.C. 27611 Mr. Nguyen Cong Dinh President	\$ 59,663.00
<u>Tennessee:</u>	Memphis City Schools 2597 Avery Avenue Memphis, Tennessee 38112 Mr. C. Blake Welch	\$ 81,598.00

Catholic Social Services	\$ 2,500.00
Diocese of Nashville	
2400 21 Avenue, South	
Nashville, Tennessee	
Mr. Jerry Redditt	

REGION V

<u>Illinois:</u>	City Colleges of Chicago	\$129,263.00
	180 N. Michigan Avenue	
	Chicago, Illinois 60601	
	Mr. Lam Pham	

Elgin Community College	\$ 32,616.00
1700 Spartan Drive	
Elgin, Illinois 60120	
Lynn H. Willett, Ph.D.	

<u>Ohio:</u>	Resettlement Office	\$ 30,502.00
	Diocese of Columbus	
	197 East Gay Street	
	Columbus, Ohio 43215	
	Mark D. Franken	
	Director	

Toledo Public Schools	\$ 75,619.00
Adult & Continuing Educ. Department	
Manhattan & Elm Streets	
Toledo, Ohio 43608	
Mr. Flute Rice	

REGION VI

<u>Oklahoma:</u>	Vietnamese American Assoc.	\$ 65,971.00
	909 NW 23rd Street	
	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106	
	Ms. Carol Harmon	

<u>Texas:</u>	Resettlement Office, Inc.	\$ 41,221.00
	Job Placement Office	
	P.O. Box 3948	
	Beaumont, Texas 77704	
	Nguyen Van Chau, Ph.D.	
	Exec. Director	

Fort Worth Independent School District \$145,156.00
705 South Henderson
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Mr. Alfred Rauschuber
Director

Houston Community College System \$ 50,000.00
Adult & Continuing Education Division
2800 Main Street, Suite 401
Houston, Texas 77002
Monroe C. Neff, Ph.D.
Chairman

REGION VII

Kansas: Catholic Diocese of Wichita \$ 37,850.00
2409 N. Market Street
P.O. Box 102
Wichita, Kansas 67201
Ms. Betty Hanna

Missouri: Don Bosco Community Center \$113,150.00
526 Campbell Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Charles J. Rosley
Exec. Director

REGION VIII

Colorado: State Dept. of Social Services \$ 30,000.00
State IRA Office
1575 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado
Mr. Lem Allen

Montana: Missoula Technical Center \$ 42,000.00
909 South Avenue, West
Missoula, Montana 59801
Mr. John Giese

S. Dakota: Lutheran Social Services of S.D. \$ 14,000.00
600 West 12th Street
Sioux Falls, S.D. 57104
Ms. Ellen Erickson

<u>Utah:</u>	Catholic Charities of Salt Lake City	\$ 17,000.00
	2900 South State Street	
	Salt Lake City, Utah 84115	
	Ms. Joan Gardner	

REGION IX

<u>Arizona:</u>	Phoenix Union High School System	\$ 70,000.00
	Adult Basic Education Division	
	2526 West Osborn	
	Phoenix, Arizona 85006	

Pima County Superintendent of Schools	\$ 80,000.00
Office	
Adult Education Division	
131 W. Congress, Room 812	
Tucson, Arizona 85701	

<u>California:</u>	Long Beach Unified School District	\$ 45,000.00
	845 Park Avenue	
	Long Beach, California 90804	
	Mr. Patrick J. Bratton	
	Principal	

De Anza College, Bilingual Center	\$ 60,295.00
12345 El Monte Road	
Los Altos Hills, California 94022	
Ms. Norma Zoffman	
Director	

Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	\$230,530.00
1851 S Westmoreland	
Los Angeles, California 90006	
Enrique Delacruz	
Asst. Director	

Los Angeles Unified School District	\$320,000.00
450 North Grand Avenue	
Los Angeles, California 90012	
Jack LaGuardia	
Supervisor	

Catholic Charities	\$ 52,286.00
Indochinese Resettlement Program	
433 Jefferson Street	
Oakland, California 94607	
Ms. Jan Stephens, Resett. Director	

San Mateo County Office of Education 333 Main Street Redwood City, California 94063 Mr. Robert L. Obrey Assist. Superintendent	\$ 32,198.00
California Dept. of Social Service* 714 P Street Sacramento, California 95814 Mr. Steve Larsen	
San Diego County Dept. of Public Welfare 225 West 30 Street National City, California 92050 Contact: Mike Campbell (714) 236-4885	\$ 345,000.00
Santa Clara Social Planning Council 1885 The Alameda San Jose, California 95126 Contact: Bob Fenley (408) 984-8608	\$ 253,313.00
Hacienda - La Puente Unified School District Valley Vocational Center 15359 E. Proctor Ave. City of Industry, California 91744	\$ 300,510.00
Catholic Charities 2451 Country Club Blvd. Stockton, California 95204 Contact: William Guttieri	\$ 60,000.00

* Grant period: January 1, 1978 -
August 31, 1979.

ACCESS \$ 17,675.00
6970 Linda Vista Road
San Diego, California
Mr. Harold D. Rowe
Exec. Director

San Francisco Community College District \$ 150,000.00
33 Gough Street
San Francisco, California 94103
Ms. Marlene Butler

San Jose Unified School District \$ 107,980.00
1671 Park Avenue
San Jose, California 95126
Lee Clark, Administrator, MAEP

Lao Family Community, Inc. \$ 79,087.00
1423 S. Mohawk Drive
Santa Ana, California 92704
Mr. Xeu Vang Vangyi

Santa Barbara City College \$ 45,000.00
721 Cliff Drive
Santa Barbara, California 93109
Dr. Joseph Bagnall, Asst. Dean

Hawaii: State of Hawaii \$ 294,769.00
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mr. Susumu Ono, Adm. Governor

REGION X

Idaho: Boise State University \$ 38,549.00
1910 University Drive
Boise, Idaho 83725
Ms. Helen Huff, Director

Oregon: Portland Community College \$ 39,777.00
12000 SW 49 Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97219
Mr. Odessa M. Hendrix

	Indochinese Cultural & Service Center	\$ 50,341.00
	1607 NE 41 Street	
	Portland, Oregon 97232	
	Mr. Ed Ferguson, Administrator	
<u>Washington:</u>	Employment Opportunities Center	\$ 58,000.00
	4726 Rainier Avenue South	
	Seattle, Washington 98118	
	Mr. Langston Chinn	
	Exec. Director	
	Tacoma Community House	\$ 60,000.00
	1311 South M Street	
	Tacoma, Washington 98405	
	Mr. Roger Soukup	
	Coordinator	
	Catholic Charities	\$ 43,110.00
	Spokane USCC Resettlement Program	
	Diocese of Spokane	
	P.O. Box 1453	
	Spokane, Washington 99210	
	Ms. Ann Schneider	
	TOTAL:	\$ 4,560,952.00

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social Security Administration
Office of Family Assistance
Special Programs Staff

SPECIAL PROJECT AWARDS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Effective October 1, 1978

REGION I

<u>Massachusetts:</u>	Research for Social Change, Inc. 69 Clinton Road Brookline, Massachusetts 02146 Lynn Meyer Director	\$ 64,836.00
<u>Connecticut:</u>	Connecticut State Department of Mental Health Psychiatric Social Work 90 Washington Street Hartford, Connecticut 06115 Ms. Barbara Racansky Psychiatric Social Work Director	\$ 51,756.00

REGION II

<u>New Jersey:</u>	New Jersey Department of Education Adult Basic Education 225 West State Street P.O. Box 2019 Trenton, New Jersey 08625 Bruno Ciccariello Director	\$ 60,731.00
<u>New York:</u>	Fordham University Graduate School of Social Services 113 West 60th Street New York, N.Y. Dr. Raymond Fox	\$ 60,731.00

REGION III

<u>District of Columbia:</u>	New TransCentury Foundation 1789 Columbia Road, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 Karen Shanor, Ph.D.	\$ 137,342.00
<u>Pennsylvania:</u>	Bureau of Research and Training Office of Mental Health Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute Henry & Abbottsford Rd. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19129 Dr. Barry Miller	\$ 202,254.00

REGION IV

<u>South Carolina:</u>	Columbia Area Mental Health Center South Carolina Dept. of Mental Health 1618 Sunset Drive Columbia, South Carolina 29203 Jerry A. Alexander	\$ 93,200.00
<u>Florida:</u>	Catholic Social Services Diocese of St. Petersburg 6412 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, Florida 33707 Phyllis Stapleton Director	\$ 98,718.00
<u>Tennessee:</u>	University of Tennessee Mental Health Center 969 Madison Memphis, Tennessee 38104 William J. Webb, Jr.	\$ 46,874.00

REGION V

<u>Wisconsin:</u>	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Institute of Human Design 800 Algoma Blvd. Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901 Loras R. Kotinek	\$ 141,919.00
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<u>Minnesota:</u>	State of Minnesota Department of Public Welfare Indochinese Resettlement Office Centennial Office Building St. Paul, Minnesota 55155 Jane Kretzmann	\$ 17,445.00
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<u>Indiana:</u>	Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Wayne-South Bend, Inc. Refugee Services 919 Fairfield Avenue Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807 John F. Martin Executive Director	\$ 74,868.00
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<u>Ohio:</u>	Academy for Contemporary Problems 1501 Neil Avenue Columbus, Ohio 43201 Bonnie Parish Director	\$ 122,951.00
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REGION VI

<u>Louisiana:</u>	Refugee Resettlement Program Diocese of Alexandria-Shreveport 3327 Jackson Street Alexandria, Louisiana 71306 Marie Tran	\$ 51,625.00
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<u>Texas:</u>	Resettlement Office, Inc. P.O. Box 3948 Beaumont, Texas 77704 Dr. Nguyen Van Chau Executive Director	\$ 40,404.00
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<u>New Mexico:</u>	Catholic Social Services of Albuquerque, Inc. 801 Mountain Road, N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 Hector R. Rodriguez Executive Director	\$ 50,000.00
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<u>Oklahoma:</u>	Vietnamese American Association 909 NW 23rd Street Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106 Nguyen Dinh Thu President	\$ 98,300.00
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<u>Texas:</u>	Catholic Family and Children's Services, Inc. 2903 West Salinas P.O. Box 7158 San Antonio, Texas 78207 Manuel J. Gonzales Director	\$ 82,192.00
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<u>Texas:</u>	Catholic Family Service, Inc. Diocese of Amarillo Migration/Resettlement Program 1522 S. Van Buren Amarillo, Texas 79102 Eleanor Grainer	\$ 38,791.00
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REGION VII

<u>Nebraska:</u>	United Catholic Social Services Indochinese Refugee Program 2132 South 42nd Street Omaha, Nebraska 68105 Rev. William L. Kelligar	\$ 18,970.00
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<u>Iowa:</u>	Kirkwood Community College Education Division 6301 Kirkwood Blvd. S.W. P.O. Box 2068 Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406 Eileen Murphy	\$ 62,260.00
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<u>Kansas:</u>	Catholic Charities Dept. of Catholic Social Services, Inc. 437 N. Topeka Wichita, Kansas 67202 Robert K. Larson Executive Director	\$ 17,374.00
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REGION VIII

<u>Colorado:</u>	Park East Mental Health Center, Inc. Department of Research & Evaluation P.O. Box 18L Denver, Colorado 80218 Thomas L. Windham, Ph.D.	\$ 80,738.00
<u>Utah:</u>	Catholic Charities of Salt Lake City Refugee Resettlement Program 2900 South State Street Salt Lake City, Utah 84115 Ms. Joan Gardner	\$ 27,602.00

REGION IX

<u>California:</u>	International Institute of San Francisco 2209 Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, California 94109 Debbie J. Ward Director	\$ 33,405.00
<u>California:</u>	Richmond Area Multi-Services, Inc. 3626 Balboa Street San Francisco, California 94121 Donna L. Yee President	\$ 126,000.00
<u>California:</u>	Special Service for Groups, Inc. Asian American Community MHTC 2400 S. Western Los Angeles, California 90018 Royal S. Morales	\$ 198,250.00
<u>California:</u>	Alcoholism, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Services Orange County Human Services Agency 1600 North Broadway, Suite 908 Santa Ana, California 92706 Razmig B. Madenlian Coordinator, Para-professional Training and Programs	\$ 102,261.00

<u>California:</u>	Social Planning Council of Santa Clara County, Inc. 1885 The Alameda San Jose, California 95126 Robert S. Fenley Executive Director	\$ 115,401.00
<u>California:</u>	Union of Pan Asian Communities Indochinese Service Center 2459 Market Street San Diego, California 92102	\$ 154,964.00
<u>California:</u>	Regents University of California Sacramento Medical Center of UC, Davis 2315 Stockton Boulevard Sacramento, California 95817 David S. Rue, M.D.	\$ 79,988.00
<u>Arizona:</u>	Catholic Family and Community Services 1825 West Northern Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85021 Helen A. Shea	\$ 16,030.00
<u>Hawaii:</u>	The Institute of Behavioral Sciences 250 Ward Avenue, Suite 226 Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 Kenneth O. Sanborn, Ph.D. Executive Director	\$ 98,924.00

REGION X

<u>Washington:</u>	Catholic Charities Spokane USCC Resettlement Program P.O. Box 1453 Spokane, Washington 99210 Ann Schneider	\$ 6,856.00
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<u>Washington:</u>	Asian Counseling and Referral Service Indochinese Mental Health Training Project 655 S. Jackson Seattle, Washington 98104 Dave Okimoto Executive Director	\$ 56,000.00
<u>Washington:</u>	Tacoma Community House 1311 South M. Street Tacoma, Washington 98405 Roger Soukup	\$ 40,000.00
<u>Oregon:</u>	Indochinese Cultural and Service Center 1607 N.E. 41st Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232 Ed Ferguson	\$ 94,468.00

TOTAL:	\$2,864,428.00
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NEW REGION I

PURCHASE OF SERVICE AGREEMENTS

STATE	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT	PERIOD	CLIENTS	SERVICES
Rhode Island	International Institute of Rhode Island, Inc.	\$75,600.60	7-1-78--6-30-79	600	Housing & Health Care, Hygiene, Family Planning, Treatment, Cultural Counseling, Education and Home Management.

NEW YORK STATE - PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
YMCA - Counseling and Testing Service (New York City)	\$194,020	10/1/78-9/30/79	100-200	- Employment - Education - Social adjustment
American Council for Emigres in the Professions New York City	94,487	10/1/78-9/30/79	20 persons and spouses	- Education - Employment - Social adjustment
New York City Board of Education New York City	192,446	10/1/78-9/30/79	200-250	- Employment - Education - Social adjustment - Transportation
Vietnamese-American Cultural Organization New York City	24,720	10/1/78-9/30/79	400	- Social adjustment - Home management - Information and referral
Rochester City School District Rochester	160,362	10/1/78-9/30/79	250	- Education - Day care - Employment - Health - Housing assistance - Transportation - Social adjustment
Catholic Charities of Buffalo Buffalo	224,757	10/1/78-9/30/79	300	- Employment - Social adjustment - Education - Health - Transportation
Catholic Family Center Rochester	23,906	10/1/78-9/30/79	300	- Social adjustment - Information and referral

Albany International Center, Inc. Albany	35,720	10/1/78-9/30/79	350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education - Employment - Social adjustment
Fulton Board of Education Fulton	7,830	10/1/78-9/30/79	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Social adjustment - Education
Syracuse City School District Syracuse	238,786	10/1/78-9/30/79	450-500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Day care - Education - Employment - Health - Housing improvement - Transportation - Social adjustment - Information and referral

NEW JERSEY - PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
New Jersey State Department of Education	\$295,000	10/1/78-9/30/79	500	- Education and Training - Employment related
Catholic Community Services (Newark, New Jersey)	\$357,716	10/1/78-9/30/79	1,400	- Education and Training - Employment related - Day Care for children - Housing related - Legal

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>NO. OF CLIENTS</u>	<u>SERVICES</u>
1. Lutheran Children and Family Services of Eastern Pa. Phila., Pa.	\$ 221,204	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	800 700 1,900 400 25 300 900	Service Planning/Case Management Counseling Information and Referral Services Housing Transportation Life Skills Education Socialization/Recreation
2. Lutheran Children and Family Services of Eastern Pa. Phila., Pa.	\$ 147,524	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	2,000	Cultural, Social and Fellowship Language Classes, Day Care Ethnic Skills, Job Referral, Vocational Training
3. Lutheran Children and Family Services of Eastern Pa. Phila., Pa.	\$ 167,625	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	10	Protective Service for Adults
4. Archdiocese of Philadelphia Catholic Social Services Phila., Pa.	\$ 133,330	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	800 700 300 125	Service Planning/Case Management Counseling Life Skills Education Transportation
5. Archdiocese of Philadelphia Catholic Social Services Phila., Pa.	\$ 222,164	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	75	Day Care

PENNSYLVANIA

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>NO. OF CLIENTS</u>	<u>SERVICES</u>
6. Philadelphia Offset Printing School Phila., Pa.	\$ 41,184	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	13	Offset Printing Technology
7. Jewish Employment and Vocational Services Phila., Pa.	\$ 106,640	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	400	Assessment of Job Training
8. Jewish Employment and Vocational Services Phila., Pa.	\$ 421,228	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	200	Training in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Heating, Plumbing, Appliance Repair, Food Preparation, Computer Programming
9. Phila. Child Guidance Clinic Two Children's Center Phila., Pa.	\$ 100,000	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		To Assess the Training Needs to Implement the Curriculum
10. Phila. Child Guidance Clinic Two Children's Center Phila., Pa.	\$ 66,416	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	50	Detoxification
11. Family Planning Council of Southeastern Pa. Phila., Pa.	\$ 113,634	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		Family Planning
12. Center for Innovation Training and Education Phila., Pa.	\$ 118,620	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	35	Combined ESL/Clerical Training Program

PENNSYLVANIA

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>NO. OF CLIENTS</u>	<u>SERVICES</u>
13. Nationalities Service Center Phila., Pa.	\$ 355,081	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	600 400 400 930	Service Planning/Case Management Housing Counseling Socialization, Recreation
14. Tressler Lutheran Service Associates Inc. Camp Hill, Pa.	\$ 219,627	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	350 363 200 150 135 350 70 43 40	Counseling Service Planning Employment Life Skills Transportation Socialization and Recreation Homemaker Center Services for the Elderly Day Care
15. Tressler Lutheran Service Associates Inc. Camp Hill, Pa.	\$ 401,340	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	900 1,000 1,322 300 600 375 305 800 160 58 50	Counseling Service Planning/Case Management Information and Referral Housing Employment Life Skills Transportation Socialization and Recreation Homemaker Center Service for the Elderly Day Care Service for Children
16. Family Planning Council Of Southcentral Pa.	\$ 83,979	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		Family Planning

PENNSYLVANIA

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>No. OF CLIENTS</u>	<u>SERVICES</u>
17. Catholic Social Services Diocese of Harrisburg Harrisburg, Pa.	\$ 42,658	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	100 200 1,322 100 125	Counseling Service Planning/Case Management Information and Referral Housing Service Life Skills
18. Pennsylvania Legal Services Center Harrisburg, Pa.	\$ 199,950	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		Legal Services
19. Diocese of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$ 163,305	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	800 362 350 200 350 43 200 150	Information and Referral Service Planning/Case Management Counseling Employment Socialization and Recreation Center Service for the Elderly Housing Life Skills
20. Family Planning Council of Western Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$ 49,980	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		Family Planning
21. Catholic Social Services Scranton, Pa.	\$ 20,629	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	35 15 100 50	Case Management Counseling Information and Referral Employment

PENNSYLVANIA

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE AGREEMENTS

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>NO. OF CLIENTS</u>	<u>SERVICES</u>
22. Catholic Social Services Allentown, Pa.	\$ 164,434	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	355 20 260 25 400 260 355 260	Counseling Day Care Service for Children Employment Homemaker Information and Referral Life Skills Service Planning/Case Management Transportation
23. Maternal Health Services of Northeastern Pa. Kingston, Pa.	\$ 29,993	9/25/78 - 9/24/79		Family Planning

HEW REGION IV

IRAP PURCHASE-OF-SERVICES CONTRACTS

<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Services</u>
		KENTUCKY	
1. Catholic Social Services Covington	34,607	Sept. 1978 - June 1979	All services covered under Title XX services definitions in CASP, July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979
2. Refugee Services Owensboro	18,073	Sept. 1978 - June 1979	Same as above.
3. Catholic Charities Louisville	42,040	Sept. 1978 - June 1979	Same as above.

ILLINOIS

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, Chicago.	\$38,870	7/1/78 - 8/31/79	180	Vocational Counseling, Education, E.S.L., Cultural appreciation, camping, social integration, recreational.
Traveler's Aid of Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago.	\$301,955	6/1/78 - 5/31/79	2,000	Counseling, information and referral, social services, adjustment of status assistance, paraprofessional training, needs assessment, resettlement help.
Northwest Educational Cooperative, Arlington Heights.	\$1,420,832	10/1/78 - 6/30/79	2,000	Vocational services, vocational training, social counseling, ABE, E.S.L., bi-lingual training, and information and referral.

WISCONSIN

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Resettlement Program Catholic Charities of Green Bay, Green Bay	\$80,415	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	600	Social counseling, information and referral, E.S.L., job development and referral services.
Department of Local Affairs and Development (DLAD), Madison	\$191,121	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	3,000	Resettlement coordination, newsletter, social counseling, information and referral, immigration assistance emergency support.
Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR), Madison	\$341,227	10/1/78 - 9/30/79	500	Vocational and manpower services, job counseling and placement services, DJT's, work experience placements, E.S.L and vocational-technical education.

MICHIGAN

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Catholic Family Services, Kalamazoo.	\$95,692.65	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	150	Counseling information and referral, vocational services, E.S.L., resettlement assistance.
Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.	\$24,309.60	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	Consultation only	In-service training, paraprofessional training, cultural awareness research and bi-lingual materials development and work-shop presentations.
Freedom Flight Task Force, Grand Rapids.	\$86,000.00	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	1,000	Social Services, counseling, manpower services, E.S.L., information and referral.
Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.	\$90,182.19	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	30	E.S.L. and vocational training and services.
Grand Rapids Public Schools, Grand Rapids.	\$68,336.00	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	150	E.S.L. Bi-lingual materials development.
Jackson Community College, Jackson.	\$86,093.00	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	25	E.S.L., Vocational training and services.
Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Kalamazoo.	\$80,258.32	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	50	E.S.L., Vocational training and employment services.
C.S. Mott Community College, Flint.	\$72,614.25	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	40	E.S.L., Vocational training and career counseling and job placement services.
Muskegon Community College, Muskegon.	\$41,995.85	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	25	E.S.L., Vocational training and job counseling.
Washtenaw Community College, Ann Arbor.	\$96,514.88	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	75	E.S.L., Vocational training and job counseling.
Wayne County Community College, Detroit.	\$158,780.75	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	200	E.S.L., A.B.E., and vocational services.

MINNESOTA

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
1.	Anoka AVTI Anoka	\$12,295. \$21,900.	9/6/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	20	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
2.	Austin AVTI Austin	\$ 2,730. \$ 2,270.	9/11/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	10	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
3.	Dakota County AVTI Rosemont	\$ 4,571.	9/29/78 - 12/31/78	20	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
4.	Duluth AVTI Duluth	\$17,210.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	10	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
5.	Jackson AVTI Jackson	\$23,258. \$21,800.	9/18/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	10	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
6.	Minneapolis Fact Center Minneapolis	\$21,232 \$24,300.	9/25/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	25	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
7.	Moorhead AVTI Moorhead	\$ 1,500.	9/11/78 - 10/10/78 (a needs assessment)	8	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
8.	Red Wing AVTI Red Wing	\$ 3,806. \$10,550.	9/12/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	10	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
9.	Rochester AVTI Rochester	\$ 8,336. \$21,500.	9/22/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	20	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
10.	St. Cloud AVTI St. Cloud	\$ 4,945. \$ 6,800.	9/27/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	20	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
11.	St. Paul AVTI St. Paul	\$20,936. \$24,300.	9/6/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	25	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
12.	Suburban Hennepin AVTI Minneapolis	\$15,346. \$23,050.	9/26/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/78	25	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
13.	Thief River Falls AVTI Thief River Falls	\$ 1,060.	9/22/78 - 12/31/78	10	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.

MINNESOTA (cont'd)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
14. 916 AVTI White Bear	\$12,296. \$22,300.	9/11/78 - 12/31/78 9/25/78 - 9/24/79	30	E.S.L., vocational training and job referral services.
15. Catholic Charities Rochester - Winona	\$64,207.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79 (in 30 counties)	700	Social counseling, information and referral services and job placements.
16. Catholic Charities St. Cloud	\$31,915.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	325	E.S.L., social counseling, information and referral services and job placements.
17. Catholic Charities St. Paul	\$36,583.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	1,000	Social counseling, information and referral services and job placements.
18. International Institute St. Paul	\$42,137. \$110,561.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79 9/1/78 - 8/31/79	700	E.S.L., A.B.E., information and referral, job counseling, and social counseling.
19. Lutheran Social Services Minneapolis	\$97,850.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	1,900	Social counseling, information and referral services, and employment assistance.
20. Ramsey County Department of Welfare, St. Paul	\$18,000.	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	1,995	Social counseling, information and referral services, and employment assistance.

OHIO

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

Columbus Area Chapter American National Red Cross, Inc. Columbus.	\$16,389.	1/1/78 - 12/31/78	80	Counseling, E.S.L., day care, information and referral, medical guidance homemaking services.
Jewish Family Services Columbus	\$11,441.	7/1/78 - 6/30/79	50	Counseling and information and referral services.

HEW REGION VI

ARKANSAS

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

Organization	Amount	Period	Clients	Services
Benton County Board of Education, Bentonville	\$31,075.60	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	40	ESL, Employment, Counseling, Home Management.
Craighead County Adult Education Center Jonesboro	\$28,235.55	9/29/78 - 9/28/79	70	ESL, Employment, Vocational Training, Counseling.
Forrest City School District	\$ 4,301.15	9/29/78 - 6/30/79	12	ESL
Fort Smith Adult Education Center	\$155,834.53	9/29/78 - 9/28/79	582	ESL, Employment, Day Care, Health and Vocational Training, Transportation.
Adult Education Center Jefferson County Schools Pine Bluff, Arkansas	\$21,541.41	10/1/78 - 9/30/79	30	ESL, Transportation, Counseling, Interpreter.
Indochinese Refugee Resettlement Office Diocese of Little Rock	\$96,986.98	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	500	ESL, Employment, Housing, Transportation, Interpreter.
Nashville School District	\$51,448.62	9/29/78 - 9/28/79	100	ESL and Job Placement.

LOUISIANA

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Refugee Resettlement Program Diocese of Alexandria/Shreveport	\$101,504.75	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	500	Housing, Employment, Transportation, Counseling, Education, Training, Treatment.
Jefferson Parish Public School System; Gretna, La.	\$38,606.70	9/30/78 - 12/29/78	700	Education, Training, Treatment.
Indochinese Resettlement Program Diocese of Lafayette	\$149,413.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	466	Employment, Health Counseling, Housing, Education, Training and Treatment.
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$602,455.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	1,500	Employment, Health, Housing, Counseling, Home Management, Transportation, Education, Training and Treatment.
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$287,512.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	100	Day Care
Associated Catholic Charities New Orleans	\$115,965.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	30	Day Care
Indochinese Resettlement Office Diocese of Baton Rouge	\$142,780.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	400	Employment, Health, Housing, Home Management, Education, Training Treatment and Transportation.

NEW MEXICO

Purchase-of-service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Asian American Human Services University of New Mexico Albuquerque	\$198,246.00	9/28/78 - 9/27/79	1,000	Employment, Housing, Transportation, Counseling.

TEXAS

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Catholic Family Services Diocese of Amarillo	\$35,334.72	9/30/78 - 9/29/79	500	Counseling, Transportation, Job placement.
Resettlement Office, Inc. Beaumont	\$148,989.26	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	1,500	ESL, Home Management, Employment, Health, Transportation, Housing.
Resettlement Office, Inc. Beaumont	\$273,464.02	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	100	Day Care
Houston YMCA	\$382,502.00	9/30/78 - 9/29/79	878	ESL, Counseling, Health, Home Management, Vocational Nutrition.
Fort Worth I.S.D.	\$128,441.00	9/1/78 - 8/31/79	250	Vocational Counseling, Training & Placement.
Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Worth	\$23,094.75	8/1/78 - 4/30/79	150	Housing
Parenting Guidance Center Fort Worth	\$23,048.25	8/1/78 - 4/30/79	150	Counseling and Referral.

IOWA

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>State</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Iowa	Iowa Refugee Service Center (State Agency)	\$261,500.	10/1/78 - 9/30/79	Indochinese refugees statewide	Information and referral; job development; counseling and a broad array of services addressing individual refugee adjustment problems.

COLORADO

PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE-AGREEMENT

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
State Department of Social Services	\$957,860	10/1/78-9/30/79	1,119	English Training, Vocational Training, Employment Service, Counseling

HEW REGION IX

California Social Service Agreements (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
1. International Institute of San Francisco	\$288,037	1,000	1. Multilingual counseling relating to immigration, employment, education, housing, health and personal adjustment 2. Information and referral 3. Legal assistance 4. Community education 5. Sheltered workshop for the severely disturbed
2. Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Francisco	142,350	500	1. Vocational evaluation 2. Vocational English 3. Job readiness training 4. Job placement 5. Health screening, referral
3. Social Planning Council of Santa Clara	366,200	5,000	1. Vocational counseling and referral 2. Job placements
4. Catholic Charities, Diocese of Oakland	39,204	175	1. Job development and placement 2. Vocational counseling and career planning
5. Catholic Charities Diocese of Stockton	53,441	60	1. Counseling 2. Information and referral 3. Home management 4. Transportation
6. Roman Catholic Bishops Welfare of Santa Rosa	26,640	270	1. Counseling
7. Church Service Bureau of Sacramento	78,332	350	1. Information and referral 2. Legal referral 3. Health related services 4. Family counseling

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
8. Fresno Community Council	\$ 105,946	150	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral 2. Day-Care (info. and referral) 3. Protective Services for adults 4. Out of home care for adults 5. Health related services 6. In home care support services 7. Employment related services 8. Protective Services for children 9. Out of home services for children 10. Family Planning
9. Catholic Welfare Bureau of Los Angeles	1,256,199	7,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral 2. Protective Services for Children 3. Protective Services for Adults 4. Health Related Services 5. Employment Related Services 6. Home management and other functional educational service 7. Service for Children with special problems 8. Services to alleviate or prevent family problems 9. Housing Services
10. Lao Family Community, Inc. of Orange County	195,103	700	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training for community workers 2. Services to strengthen family stability 3. Provide cultural awareness to staff of public agencies
11. Orange County Human Services Agency	171,388	3,000	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify health services need 2. Counseling to accept health care 3. Referral to appropriate agency for treatment 4. Planning, consultation, coordination advocacy/mediation, follow-up, teaching to families, and health related facilities 5. Transportation for clients

California Social Service Agreements (Continued)
Page 3

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
12. Catholic Community Agencies, Indochina Job Center	\$226,725	3,500	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Counseling re: job market 2. Workshops-Job search techniques 3. Transportation: familiarization with public transportation; car pools 4. Counseling on cultural differences 5. Guidance re: Translating work experience into related fields 6. Training in job interviews 7. Identify child care resources-assist professionals to obtain more training 8. Assist professionals to obtain more training
13. Union of Pan Asian Communities of San Diego (Indochinese Service Center)	349,937	5,500	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral 2. Protective Service to Children 3. Protective Service for Adults 4. Child care services 5. Family Planning 6. In-House service to aged and blind or disabled 7. Employment related services 8. Home Management 9. Services to alleviate and prevent family problems 10. Housing Referrals
14. Access	186,274	3,500	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and Referral 2. Employment related services

Hawaii
Social Service Agreements
(October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
1. Catholic Social Service	\$ 38,640	350	1. Job development and placement 2. Counseling
2. Kalihi - Palama Immigrant Service Center	9,180	70	1. Job development and placement 2. Counseling
3. State Immigration Services Center	196,791	700	1. Job development and placement 2. Counseling
4. Vietnamese and Indochinese Volunteer Assistance, Inc.	25,685	160	1. Job development and placement 2. Counseling

HEW REGION X

OREGON

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Chemeketa Community College	\$ 76,285	6/15/78 - 12/29/78	780	Vocational ESL and Counseling
Mid-Willamette Valley Manpower Consortium	131,440	7/1/78 - 6/30/79	150+	OJT, Classroom Training, Employment Services and Placement
Indochinese Cultural and Service Center	14,225	7/20/78 - 10/31/78	All Region X Refugees	Writing Publications re Health and Employment
Oregon Department of Education	900,000	9/18/78 - 9/14/79	Statewide	ESL
Oregon Department of Education	15,000	9/18/78 - 9/14/79	100	Driver Training
Indochinese Cultural and Service Center	61,000	9/28/78 - 9/27/79	150	Special Services for Women
Indochinese Cultural and Service Center	175,000	9/28/78 - 9/27/79	925	Mental Health Services
Multnomah County Oregon Department of Human Services	150,000	9/29/78 - 9/28/79	3,200	Medical Services for Special Problems
Portland Community College	213,644	9/25/78 - 9/24/79	187	OJT, Employment Services and Training and Placement

WASHINGTON

Purchase-of-Service Agreements

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Department of Employment and Security	\$ 147,571.67	6/1/78 - 5/31/79	23 Placements/Mo. + 75 Employment Services/Mo.	Employment Services, Job Development and Placements
Employment Opportunity Center (Seattle)	41,793.00	7/1/78 - 6/30/79	540	Employment Services and Placement
Washington Association of Churches (Seattle)	49,860.00	7/1/78 - 6/30/79	120	Employment Services and Placement
Asian Counseling and Referral Service	71,861.00	9/78 - 8/79	304 units of counseling per month	Mental Health Counseling
PIVOT	39,600.00	9/15/78 - 9/14/79	20 - 40	Work setting training for hard to place clients.
Dat Moi Newspaper (Seattle)	45,972	9/78 - 9/79	10 - 12,000	Publish information on Program Policies and Regulations
Washington State Employment Service (Outside King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties)	163,345.41	9/78 - 9/79	1,800	Employment Services and Placement
Washington State Employment Service (King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties)	176,003.14	9/78 - 9/79	1,200	Employment Services and Placement

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Services</u>
Pacific Alaska Airlines	14,400.00	9/78 - 9/79	4	Work Setting Training
English Language Learning Center	190,968.00	9/78 - 9/79	1,080	Employment Oriented ESL
Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,539,710.00	9/78 - 9/79	1,000	Vocational Training and ESL

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Aid for Refugee School Children

In October 1977 (the beginning of fiscal year 1978), the Office of Education's Task Force on Indochinese Refugee Children Assistance completed the funding process regarding the dissemination of the \$18.5 million appropriated by Congress in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of May 4, 1977, to implement Title II of Public Law 94-405, "The Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act of 1976." The grant period of the authorization was July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977; however, the date of the appropriation negated the dissemination of the funds during the original grant period. Consequently, the grant period was extended to September 30, 1978, under the provisions of the "Tydings Amendment" to the General Education Provisions Act. Most local educational agencies opted to apply the funds to programs for educational services to the Indochinese refugee children during the 1977-78 school year. A small number of school districts also found it necessary to use the funds to reimburse themselves for expenditures incurred for the eligible children during the 1976-77 school year.

Grants were approved to the fifty States, the District of Columbia, and Guam. States submitted applications to OE on or before August 15, 1977, requesting a total of \$20,435,376. Since this amount was 9.48 percent above the appropriation, it was necessary to ratably reduce each State's grant by 9.48 percent in accordance with Section 204 (a) of Title II, Public Law 94-405.

The purpose of the program was to provide grants to State Departments of Education to assist local educational agencies in providing educational services to Indochinese refugee children who are between 5 - 17 years of age. State education agencies received 1% of the State's allocation for their administrative purposes.

Throughout the fiscal year, the program thrust of the Task Force was to serve as a central resource center to SEAs and LEAs for the acquisition and dissemination of instructional program information. The instructional services provided by local educational agencies included:

- (1) Supplementary educational services necessary to enable the children to achieve a satisfactory level of performance including, but not limited to:
 - (A) English language instruction
 - (B) Other bilingual education services, and
 - (C) Special materials and supplies;
- (2) Additional basic instructional services as well as additional classroom teachers and additional teaching materials and supplies; and
- (3) Special inservice training for personnel

Approximately 53,000 Indochinese refugee children received educational services under this law. Many local educational agencies used the funds to provide instruction in English as a Second Language (ESL), English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), and specific Bilingual Education classroom and tutorial services. Of the LEAs participating, classroom education in ESL or ESOL was offered in about 50 percent; bilingual-bicultural services designed for Indochinese children were offered in about 20 percent, long-term tutorial service in about 20 percent, and intermittent tutorial service in about 10 percent.

Nationwide, 2,187 LEAs took part in the program, with 84 districts reporting 100 or more refugee children in their schools. The funds were distributed in accordance with the formula set forth in the Act, which provided for a sub-grant from the respective State Education Agency (SEA) to eligible LEAs at the rate of \$300 per child up to the first 100 Indochinese refugee children in the district or 1 percent of the student population (whichever was less) and sub-grants of \$600 for each eligible child over the first 100 or 1 percent of the student population.

The highest concentrations of refugee children, by state, and the funds awarded to those states under the Act were as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Children</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
California	17,512	\$6,057,102
Texas	3,816	1,354,647
Louisiana	2,669	1,214,218
Virginia	1,807	759,743
Florida	1,800	600,115
Washington	1,695	576,253
Pennsylvania	1,418	465,720
Oregon	1,285	518,655
Illinois	1,238	485,468
Iowa	1,478	406,202

Other major activities of the OE Indochinese Refugee Task Force during FY 1978 included:

- (a) program monitoring with an emphasis on instructional services provided to nonpublic school refugee children;
- (b) monitoring program activities and close-out procedures of a selected group of State and local grantees, through on-site visits and participation in related meetings;
- (c) responding to oral and written inquiries from SEA's and LEA's regarding the program; and
- (d) technical assistance to SEA's and LEA's to assist in developing SEA and LEA capacity to meet the educational needs of the Indochinese refugee children.

On September 28, 1978, the House/Senate Conference Committee on the Extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, reauthorized Title II of the Indochina Refugee Children Assistance Act (P.L. 94-405), with certain significant modifications.

The Act was amended to provide a three-year extension, with a maximum of \$450.00 per child (flat rate); 5 percent for State administration (instead of the 1 percent previously granted), and the new provision only applies to Indochinese refugee children who were or will be parolled into the U.S. after January 1, 1977. Also, specific language pertaining to the "use of funds" was added. The Office of Education is currently involved in the process of developing proposed regulations for the amended program.

Adult Education

Beginning October 1, 1977, a one year grant program was administered by the Division of Adult Education (DAE) to facilitate the integration of Indochina Adult refugees into American society, and to assist them in developing basic educational and occupational skills which will contribute to their employability and productivity.

Grant awards were made to 65 projects throughout the nation totaling \$10,029,327. Nine area workshops for grantees were conducted in cooperation with the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) and the Center for Applied Linguistics. Over 350 persons participated in these workshops. Grants Officers from the U.S. Office of Education explained the grant procedure, and DAE project monitors met separately with each grantee at the

workshop. Information about the previous two years' experience with special programs for adult Indochina refugees was shared. Strategies and methods for teaching English as a Second Language (ESL) and for teaching occupational skill training were presented. Over half the funded projects had previously been working with the Indochina adult refugees through funding from the States under the Adult Education Act, P.L. 91-230, and/or from grants from IRAP.

At least one on-site visit was made to each project by the DAF project monitor. Project activities included: inservice staff development, curriculum adaptation, recruitment, guidance and counseling regarding social and educational needs, career and employment opportunities, and teaching ESL and Adult Basic Education.

The estimated total target population in the areas of these grants was 84,000. As of September 30, 1978, it is approaching 110,000. Originally the number of adults projected to be served by these projects was 28,418; the actual number served is more than 30,000. The number of full-time staff was 130, and part time staff was 520.

The recent new arrivals, during August and September, have been mainly those adults with the lowest educational level and those who require maximum services and a longer period of educational development and occupational training.

The Educational Amendments of 1978 extended the program for Indochina Adults through 1983. No appropriation has been made to date.

Refugee Physicians and Dentists

The number of Indochinese refugee physicians and dentists entering practice in the United States continues to grow slowly as these professionals become more familiar with the English language and with American medicine.

Tracking of the progress of some 487 physicians who underwent refresher courses at seven medical schools prior to September 1977 is now being handled by the American Medical Association.

The AMA recently polled those completing the refresher courses and received responses from 255. Of these, 57 were in active practice, 98 were in internship or residency, 58 were seeking internship or residency, one was holding a fellowship, and two were staff physicians. Thirty-nine of the respondents were not eligible for positions; of these, 28 had not yet passed the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) examination and 11 had not yet taken it.

Of the 58 seeking internship or residency, 34 had passed the ECFMG exam, 14 had passed both the ECFMG and Federation Licensing Examination (FLEX), or state licensing examinations, and 10 had passed the FLEX exams only.

The Public Health Service also funded refresher courses for 78 refugee dentists at the Universities of Pittsburgh and Houston, to help prepare them for National Board examinations. These examinations consist of Part I (basic sciences) and Part II (clinical sciences).

Of those tracked by the Public Health Service from among those who underwent the training, three have passed regional or State boards and are eligible for licensure; 18 others have passed both Parts I and II of the National Boards; 42 have passed Part I of the National Boards; and six have not yet passed Part I of the boards.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

In the last year the Indochinese refugee problem has continued to grow more serious; approximately 144,000 such refugees were in countries of first asylum awaiting resettlement as of September 30, 1978. As part of the international effort to assist the refugees, the Department of State has worked closely with a number of countries, both directly and in the multilateral context, and with international organizations, principally the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). These efforts have contributed to sustaining first asylum practices and care and maintenance for the refugees in the camps throughout Southeast Asia, and to some expansion of resettlement opportunities. As a major part of this effort, multinational consultations were scheduled to be held under UNHCR auspices in December 1978 in Geneva.

In association with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of State continues to process the applications of Indochinese in countries of first asylum who seek admission to the U.S. From October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978, more than 20,000 Indochinese refugees entered the U.S. pursuant to the parole authorizations of the Attorney General. The parole program continues into the current fiscal year.

During FY 1978, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) received 116,680 applications from Indochinese refugees applying for adjustment of status to permanent resident alien. INS developed and implemented a number of special procedures to process such a large volume of applicants and adjudicate their cases as expeditiously as possible.

INS hired additional adjudicators and clerical support personnel on temporary appointments and authorized overtime for its permanent employees assigned to handle the extra workload. It expanded the office hours in many of its larger locations to provide for the processing of cases and interviewing of adjustment of status applicants during evening hours and on Saturdays. INS also rented extra office space to help accommodate the influx of applicants, and it purchased extra typewriters and related office equipment to facilitate the processing of the Indochinese cases.

Special instructions for handling the Indochinese adjustment applicants were developed by INS and given to its field offices. The instructions were designed to ensure the proper adjudication of adjustment applications while at the same time speeding the administrative processing procedures.

Both the Indochinese applicants and INS were and are being greatly assisted by the many voluntary agencies aiding in the adjustment of status process. The agencies perform numerous tasks which include fingerprinting applicants, preparing application forms and serving as interpreters during the adjustment of status interviews. Many interviews are conducted at voluntary agencies by INS adjudicators detailed for that purpose.

The outstanding work of the voluntary agencies not only helped speed applications through the administrative process, but also helped ensure that when applications reached the INS adjudicators, they were properly documented, completed, and otherwise ready to be adjudicated. At the suggestion of the voluntary agencies, the Service extended the adjustment program through the end of calendar year 1978. This was done to enable Laotians, who entered in the fall of 1976, to apply for adjustment, as well as to reach out to refugees in rural areas who had not had the opportunity of applying.

The efforts of all concerned with the Indochinese adjustment process are reflected in the volume of applicants processed during FY 78. INS received 116,680 adjustment applications from Indochinese refugees qualifying for adjustment under the Indochinese Adjustment Act, and completed 104,904, including 186 which were denied. The number of pending applications at the end of FY 78 was 9,819. The remaining 1,918 were returned to applicants for additional information. The pending 9,819 applications is less than the total number of adjustment applications received from Indochinese refugees during September 1978. This means that almost all such applicants were processed within 30 days of receipt of their applications.

The flow of Indochinese refugees into the United States is continuing. These new refugees will later file applications to become lawful permanent residents. As long as this continues, INS will strive to maintain its goal of adjudicating these cases as expeditiously as possible and granting permanent resident alien status to all those eligible.

RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

The following reports by the Voluntary and State and Local Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and, consequently, at times express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.

VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES (VOLAGs)

	Approximate Number of Refugees Resettled	
	Prior to Oct. 1, 1977	Oct. 1, 1977 to Sep. 30, 1978
United States Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Services 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone (202) 659-6635	60,000	10,000
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Telephone (212) 679-0010	19,250	3,858
Church World Service Immigration & Refugee Program 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027 Telephone (212) 870-2164	19,173	1,907
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Services 360 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10010 Telephone (212) 532-6350	18,977	2,686
HIAS, INC. 200 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003 Telephone (212) 674-6800	3,531	581
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 250 West 57th Street New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 247-2922	4,276	494
American Council for Nationalities Service 20 West 40th Street New York, New York 10018 Telephone (212) 398-9142	4,419	1,790
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees 1790 Broadway, Room 513 New York, New York 10019 Telephone (212) 265-1919	1,211	562
Travelers Aid International Social Serv. of America 345 East 46th Street New York, New York 10017 Telephone (212) 687-2747	532	0
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 50 East North Temple Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 Telephone (801) 531-2531	700	0

Since the inception of the Indochinese Refugee Program in May of 1975, USCC has provided homes, employment, job training, and cultural services for 70,000 displaced persons through its diocesan parish sponsorship program, 9,500 of them during the report period. This program, which has the total support of our Church structure, is continued through four regional centers and over 100 diocesan offices. The goodness of the American public can be exemplified by the fact that USCC and its component agencies are in a position to provide resettlement opportunities for all refugees admitted to the United States without reference to their race, religion, or political opinion. The USCC/Migration Refugee Services continues to operate its broad service program of direct assistance to all Southeast Asian refugees who are in need or who can, through implemental services, provide a better life for themselves and their families.

At the present time, USCC has provided for 95 intensive improvement programs for this refugee community throughout the United States. These programs, which make maximum use of existing Church social services and massive volunteer programs, implement activities in the field of language training, job development, counseling services, and employment advancement.

All programs are designed to promote self-sufficiency and make the newcomers contributing members of their new communities. The use of professional and volunteer bilingual staffs in the field of mental health services, housing assistance, transportation needs, and marriage counseling are an important part of our continued long-range program.

With the eligibility of many parolees to adjust their status to permanent residency, USCC/MRS assisted Indochinese refugees through a series of workshops where trained resettlement workers worked with INS officials in filling out Adjustment of Status forms for the Indochinese. During the last year, over 40,000 Indochinese were adjusted to permanent residency through programs sponsored by MRS. Current plans are to continue these services formally through the end of 1978.

Many USCC programs have been supplemented by government grants in the field of job development, English language training, and mental health projects which will be implemented during 1979.

A graphic way to describe our commitment to this refugee community is to summarize the reports of our regional offices.

REGION I OFFICE

Lebanon, Pennsylvania

During the last year the dioceses in Region I, which comprises 17 states in the northeastern quarter of the United States, have resettled some 1,200 new refugees from Indochina, while at the same time providing a wide range of services to earlier refugees who still need them. Such services include counseling on marriage, family and adjustment problems, assistance with employment, housing, education, and immigration matters, all necessitating interpreting and translating. These are supplemented in the larger resettlement offices by special programs in job training, job placement, and English language training, many of which are funded by HEW or by the States. The newly arrived refugees are readily placed into these existing programs.

Since INS began its special adjustment of status program for Indochinese parolees last December, the diocesan resettlement offices in Region I have assisted over 8,000 refugees to apply for permanent resident alien status. Among the services which were provided free of charge were: Assistance in completing the required applications for permanent residency; obtaining photographs, fingerprints, and police clearances; preparing affidavits; interpreting and translating; locating sites for mass interviews; and arranging for interviews of the applicants in cooperation with the local INS offices.

With the larger number of refugees escaping from Indochina in recent months, all the diocesan resettlement offices have been called upon by relatives seeking assistance in filing affidavits of relationship. Similarly, recent news reports concerning family reunification with relatives still in Vietnam have resulted in a heavy demand for accurate, up-to-date information on this subject.

REGION II OFFICE

Ft. Walton Beach, Florida

During recent months, 1,015 refugees have been sponsored into this Region. Additional assurances have been provided for

491 new refugees. These figures do not include the Affidavits of Relationship for Family Reunifications that have been submitted.

Under the sponsorship program several dioceses have developed outstanding programs specializing in cases with specific problems such as:

Diocese of Orlando, Florida - Singles

Diocese of Memphis, Tennessee - Large families

Diocese of Biloxi, Mississippi - Fishermen

The Adjustment of Status applications have taken up a considerable amount of our time. The dioceses in the Region assisted 4,696 people in filling out their applications.

We have also had some success in securing special grants. Project funds were received for Nashville, Tennessee; Raleigh, North Carolina; Pensacola and Tallahassee, Florida. CETA positions were obtained in Mobile, Alabama, and Charlotte, North Carolina, to provide direct assistance to refugees. A Mental Health Grant was approved for St. Petersburg, Florida. These grants, which were authorized in 1978, will continue in 1979 and will greatly enhance our own programs.

REGION III OFFICE

Ft. Smith, Arkansas

Besides developing an ongoing resettlement program, Region III has, with USCC and diocesan funding, developed extensive activities in the field of job counseling, and cultural activities in 48 dioceses of the Region.

At the present time, the majority of refugees have been resettled in the dioceses of New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Ft. Worth, Peoria, Beaumont, Kansas City, Houston, St. Paul, Little Rock, and Chicago.

With the cooperation of volunteers in Outreach Programs, adjustment of status to Permanent Residence was secured for 17,396 refugees.

To supplement our diocesan programs, Federal and State funding was secured for homemaker services, day care centers, mental health programs, and the further development of employment structures.

The following dioceses were able to expand special program services through IRAP social services funds, HEW grants for language training and employment services, mental health programs, and CETA Grants:

1. SOCIAL SERVICES: Baton Rouge, Alexandria, New Orleans, Lafayette, Little Rock, Amarillo, Beaumont, Joliet, and St. Paul.
2. LANGUAGE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES GRANTS: Beaumont, Wichita, and Chicago (Consortium).
3. MENTAL HEALTH GRANTS: Wichita, Omaha, Beaumont, Amarillo, Alexandria, and San Antonio.
4. CETA GRANTS: Beaumont and Green Bay.

Secondary migration continues, with the major concentrations of refugees reaching from Houston and Beaumont, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and a good number into Oklahoma and Arkansas.

REGION IV OFFICE

San Clemente, California

Southeast Asia refugee programs that have been totally supported by USCC since the inception of IRAP in 1975 are now being supplemented in many areas by IRAP social services funds or other IRAP funds in most of our dioceses. This now means that USCC resettlement offices will be responsible for all refugees resettled in their area. However, the dioceses of Tucson, Albuquerque, Guam, Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Portland, where refugee projects were unable to secure outside funding, will still operate under normal USCC funding.

A total of \$1,970,662 was approved for IRAP social services projects in California and \$26,000 in other states in Region IV; an additional \$50,000 is still being negotiated in Denver; \$385,151 was approved by HEW for job development programs; and \$100,488 for mental health programs in Region IV for a grant total of \$2,482,301.

Regardless of the availability or non-availability of Federal grants, USCC ongoing programs will continue to provide service for refugees now here and for those yet to come. The development

of special integrated programs has proved highly successful in the dioceses of the largest resettlements, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Denver.

SUMMARY

As with any ongoing refugee program, there is a need for constant re-evaluation and upgrading of all services. We are now receiving more and more refugees from overcrowded, and many times the most primitive, refugee camps. Therefore, it is necessary to provide supplemental medical and health services through diocesan and government structures.

There is no question but that the displacement of people many times results in undue anxiety and depression. This will require extensive use of special mental health and counseling programs through the Conference and government funding.

The humanitarian precepts of our citizenry have developed through our voluntary agency structures a most effective resettlement program. This Voluntary Program of Resettlement is being recognized as successful and is being duplicated throughout the world. These programs, which relate to warmth and concern of our nation and people, are considered by many to be the basic goodness of our country. With the approval for the admission of 25,000 additional refugees from Southeast Asia, the USCC stands ready to serve all in need without reference to religious preference or political ideologies. These programs of refugee assistance will be carried on as long as the need exists.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)

The International Rescue Committee assumed responsibility for resettling a total of 19,250 Indochinese refugees from the outset of the refugee emergency in the spring of 1975 through September 30, 1977. Over the following year, IRC resettled an additional 3,858 Indochinese refugees. Thus, since the beginning of the program through the end of September 1978, IRC resettled a total of 23,108 Indochinese refugees. IRC has continued to resettle new refugees at approximately the same level, and intends to keep doing so for as long a time as its resources permit.

Of the refugees presently being resettled by IRC, approximately 452 are family reunion cases while 552 have no U.S. relatives. In family reunion cases, every effort is made to reunite the

refugee in the same location as the U.S. relative. A full range of services, including reception and placement, direct financial assistance, and counseling services, is made available both to the refugees already here who are planning to receive their relatives and to the new arrivals upon entry and after. If family reunion cases reside in the area of an IRC regional office, that office provides the assistance. If there is no local IRC office, arrangements are made to furnish help through a sister agency or local community social service agency in the area.

In cases of refugees with no U.S. relatives, IRC itself acts as sponsor. Each case is assigned to one of the ten IRC regional resettlement offices which acts as sponsor. The selection of the appropriate office and hence the area where the refugee is to live is determined by a variety of factors, including ethnic background, family size, work history, and other pertinent information. An attempt is made to select the resettlement site that will be most advantageous to the refugee, his resettlement, and to offer maximum opportunity to achieve self-sufficiency. Incoming refugees are met upon arrival; housing, food and clothing are provided; health and other personal problems are attended to; and the search for jobs for those employable, and permanent housing, is begun as soon as possible.

As it has since the outset of the program, IRC makes every effort to assist Indochinese refugees to become quickly self-supporting. Not only does this permit the refugee to become a contributing member of society but, experience has shown, this process of adjustment also leads to a more durable resettlement. Refugees are assisted in obtaining language and vocational training, preferably within the context of a work situation.

The task of resettlement has, in many respects, become more difficult since 1975. The reasons are primarily financial in nature -- specifically, persistent inflation coupled with the reduction in the federal per capita resettlement grant from \$500 in 1975 to \$300 in 1977-78. In addition, refugees now arriving have often spent months if not years in insalubrious refugee camps. Physical and emotional problems are more acute. At the same time, the public perception of there being a continuing Indochinese refugee emergency has dimmed.

Partially, but not completely, offsetting these difficulties are more positive factors. These include a somewhat improved job market, the establishment of Indochinese cluster communities which provide mutual reinforcement to newcomers, the availability of special language, vocational training, and social service programs, and the generally excellent reputation Indochinese refugees have made for themselves both in work and community settings.

In addition to resettling newcomers, IRC continues to provide assistance and services to refugees from 1975 and 1976.

This includes financial aid, job placement, relocation assistance to secondary migrants, and help in the adjustment of status for those eligible, as well as help in reuniting separated families.

At present, IRC has 10 regional resettlement offices -- Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Ana, San Diego, Dallas, Houston, Washington, D.C., and New York City. In addition, its staff in Thailand acts as Joint Voluntary Agency Representative, responsible to the U.S. Government and to all voluntary agencies for the interviewing, documentation, and processing of all Indochinese refugees being considered for admission to the United States.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE (CWS)

Church World Service continues its program of assistance to Indochinese refugees with emphasis on sponsorship development and support of activities and projects assisting new arrivals to achieve self-sufficiency.

Through September 30, 1977, Church World Service resettled 19,173 Indochinese refugees. From October 1, 1977, to September 30, 1978, Church World Service resettled 1,907. This does not include those who arrived under conditional entry status, which is estimated at 150-200 persons.

Direct grants to refugees during this period amounted to \$190,603. This amount covered housing, transportation, medical, and training needs. In addition, over \$1 million in grants were extended to ecumenical and community projects and other local community agencies, serving the new arrivals in the areas of vocational training, English language, job training and development, crisis counseling, orientation programs for new arrivals, and limited emergency assistance to second migration cases.

Sample case studies and monitoring of cost factors indicate a constantly escalating per capita cost. It reflects not only the inflation problem, but also the increased needs in language, vocational, and orientation training for the refugees. These are keys to enabling them to enter the job market and to progress upward in it. The success of these investments is shown in the high employment statistics for the Indochinese refugees. They have steadily been repaying the investment made by the American taxpayers and also participate in assisting the new arrivals to achieve similar success in as short a time as possible.

A report from a local church in Eagan, Minnesota, reflects these patterns. They wrote:

"Our first Laotian family that Peace Church sponsored, the Saysanavongs, continued to live in the Eagan Green apartments and Noukham became an employee of the Ford Company. They have recently shown interest in buying a home in this area. The Bounleng Daoheuang family moved from Eagan Green and brought a home in Richfield. Bounleng finished a course at Dakota County V-Tech and is now employed as a machinist. His wife, Lamkeo works in a factory.

"Thongsa, Phimpha Saysanavong's sister, arrived August 25th and is presently living with Noukham's family. She is enrolled in English as a second language at Burnsville High School and has a job in Burnsville. She hopes to have her loom fixed soon. She is a beautiful weaver of fine fabrics."

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE (LIRS)

During the last year, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service has continued to provide resettlement services to refugees through its national office in New York, network of regional consultants, and congregational sponsors. The past year proved to be the busiest since 1975 in that 2,686 Indochina refugees sponsored through LIRS arrived from October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978, under the Indochina Parole Program (IPP) and Long-Range Program (LRP). A total of 18,977 refugees were resettled by LIRS between 1975 and September 30, 1977.

Even though many of the Indochinese refugees arriving in the present programs come from less educated backgrounds than those resettled under the original program, it has been the experience of LIRS that the current refugees are not harder to resettle than the others. The refugees arriving today are industrious and eager to become part of the American society. They sacrificed much to escape and, therefore, value their new freedom highly.

LIRS continues to resettle refugees in all 50 states through the sponsorships of local Lutheran congregations. Many of these congregations have sponsored two or three families. A congregation in California has sponsored ten families. More and more refugees already here provide assistance to the newcomers.

The local congregations provide a broad base of community support for sponsoring a refugee family. No monetary value can be placed on the hundreds of hours of donated time to orient the refugees to their new life, to transport them, to teach them English, etc. All congregations are urged to provide newly-arrived refugees with medical and dental checkups. In a majority of cases, these medical services are donated by a doctor or dentist who is a member of the congregation.

The community support of the local congregation provides a safeguard against discrimination toward the refugees. This safeguard permits LIRS to cluster nationality groups of refugees together in cities across the United States. A variety of small clusters are developed rather than one large cluster.

LIRS continues to maintain a national network of Lutheran social service agencies and regional consultants to assist the congregation in resettling refugees. The regional consultants provide referral services, family counseling, employment placement, and various informational newsletters.

The national office of LIRS in New York has had to concentrate on raising the public consciousness about refugees. The response "Oh, are there still refugees from Indochina?" is heard all too frequently. Publicity about refugees has been promoted on the national and local level in both the news media and in specific church publications.

Efforts of LIRS in the past year include four specific areas:

1. Resettlement of Unaccompanied Minors

There are a number of unaccompanied minors (under 18 years of age) among "boat people." Their resettlement usually involves some form of foster care. LIRS is currently one of the few voluntary agencies to resettle unaccompanied minors.

A total of 31 unaccompanied minors from among the boat people arrived through LIRS sponsorships from January 1978 to September 30, 1978. The primary foster care agency placing these children has been the Lutheran Family and Child Services in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Because there is no guarantee of continuing 100 percent federal reimbursement to States for the costs of foster care to unaccompanied minor refugees, many States are reluctant to take on this responsibility. LIRS continues to work toward arranging additional foster care placements.

2. Family Reunion Assistance

More and more relatives and friends of refugees are contacting LIRS to request assistance in resettling refugees who are newly arrived in Southeast Asia refugee camps. LIRS provides detailed advice on the type of papers to be completed and if the newly arrived qualify for a current program, helps to find a sponsor close to the friends or relatives already here in the United States.

Of particular interest is the case of the U.S. citizens released from Vietnam in August 1978. LIRS was closely involved with the reunion of a Vietnamese wife and children with the American husband.

3. Informational Materials

In the past year, LIRS has continued to develop informational materials for sponsors and refugees. Orientation brochures and cultural information are provided. The LIRS Bulletin had a total annual circulation of approximately 41,000.

4. English As A Second Language (ESL) Programs

A new emphasis for the ESL specialist employed by LIRS is to travel to specific areas to conduct workshops for training volunteer tutors, school teachers, principals, guidance counselors, and Title I teachers. Workshops have also been conducted for adult education programs and vocational education programs.

All ESL services provided by the LIRS specialist are designed to supplement rather than duplicate State and Federal programs. Existing programs are utilized and improved wherever possible. Several specific ESL projects have been:

1. Nebraska - The State chose to use State rather than Federal funds for ESL programs, and asked the LIRS specialist to do the teacher training
2. South Dakota - The LIRS specialist trained tutors to supplement the federally funded program
3. Wisconsin - The state requested the Pennsylvania LIRS specialist to lead teacher training workshops
4. Missouri - Participation in the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program was not approved by this State. The LIRS specialist is conducting training workshops in six Missouri cities, including the training for a Church World Service project in Springfield.

The need for adequate teacher training is of primary importance. More refugees drop out of ESL classes because of inappropriate instruction than for any other reason. Realistic goals must be set by the teachers and refugees.

HIAS, Inc.

HIAS sponsored 3,531 Indochinese refugees from the beginning of the program to September 30, 1977. From October 1, 1977, through September 30, 1978, HIAS has added 207 new Indochinese cases, involving 581 individuals.

HIAS, located in New York City, conducts its resettlement program through Jewish Family Services throughout the United States and deals with these agencies on behalf of Vietnamese families. When State and Federal programs are available, these agencies work with the Indochinese refugees in improving their education, their job training and, of course, their knowledge of English.

HIAS has continued its program in assisting in the reunion of relatives by providing technical services, as well as proper documentation when needed. HIAS has also sought sponsorship for other Indochinese families when such cases are referred to us.

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

During the period from October 1, 1977, to September 30, 1978, the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. resettled a total of 494 Indochinese refugees in the United States.

Since Tolstoy had previously resettled 4,276 Indochinese refugees, the total resettled is 4,770 persons.

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

Between the Spring of 1975 and September 30, 1977, the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) resettled 4,419 Indochinese refugees under three separate programs: The initial resettlement program of some 130,000 Indochinese refugees who came to the United States in 1975; the Laotian Parole Program of some 3,400 refugees from Thailand; and the Expanded Parole Program involving 11,000 refugees from Thailand. Partial support for these resettlement efforts came from the United States Government in the form of a \$500 per capita resettlement grant. With the exception of the initial program, which involved camps in the United States, all of the refugees were processed through

a single transit center in Thailand to their final destination in the United States.

Beginning with the Indochinese Parole Program (IPP) which authorized 15,000 refugees in August 1977 and continuing through IPP-78 for 7,000 additional refugees, the nature of the Indochinese Resettlement Program in the United States changed drastically and became considerably more difficult. The three major differences between IPP 77-78 and the earlier programs were: (1) A reduction in the resettlement grant from \$500 to \$300 per capita; (2) changes in administrative responsibilities and procedures involving more work on the part of the resettlement agencies and additional costs; and (3) whereas previously refugees came from a central point, under IPP 77-78 refugees came from separate processing locations in more than six countries, with major caseloads coming from Thailand, Malaysia, and Hong Kong.

These factors, combined with inflationary pressures in the United States, have made resettlement significantly more expensive to the private sector with, we fear, a reduction in the quality of the resettlement effort. For example, we are currently forced by the exigencies of funding to rely earlier and more heavily on public assistance than we would like, or than we feel is consistent with good resettlement. It is the ACNS position that effective resettlement should not require more overall funding from the United States Government but, rather, a more sensitive allocation of resources with greater emphasis placed on the early stages of resettlement to assist refugees achieve economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

ACNS is the national organization for a network of some thirty community supported social service agencies throughout the country. With two exceptions, where we are working with other community structures, ACNS resettles refugees through its member agency structure. Of the \$300 per capita resettlement grant received from the government, ACNS retains \$50 to cover part of its national office costs and remits \$250 to the local agency to assist with the resettlement effort. We estimate that the \$250 covers less than one-third of the actual per capita cost of resettlement. The balance consists of funds and contributed goods and services obtained by the local agency. We are pleased to report that, by and large, local communities and local social service structures have maintained a significant degree of involvement in, and support of, Indochinese refugee resettlement. Without such involvement from the private sector, it would be virtually impossible to resettle a single refugee. Community support for ACNS member agency resettlement efforts dovetails

with the professional services of member agency staff who, in addition to arranging the initial reception and placement, provide orientation, family counseling, employment counseling and placement, language training, and a variety of additional supportive services on a case-by-case basis.

As traditional community-supported agencies devoted to serving the needs of immigrants, refugees, and the foreign born, ACNS member agencies, including those not involved in primary resettlement, provide a range of services to Indochinese refugees resettled through other national structures, often at the request of and in cooperation with those structures. In many instances, however, these services are provided to Indochinese refugees as they would be provided to any other members of the community regardless of which national agency undertook initial resettlement planning. This is particularly true where secondary migration is involved.

We are witnessing a good deal of geographical coalescence among the Indochinese refugee population, and while this often involves a disruption in the initial resettlement plan, it is our view that, in the long run, such coalescence is probably healthy in that it provides peer group support, enhances social and personal identity, and strengthens the sense of community. Such coalescence is particularly visible among the H'mong refugees.

IPP 77-78 roughly coincides with fiscal year 1978. During this period ACNS has resettled some 1,790 additional Indochinese refugees. Because of current pressures to find resettlement opportunities for larger numbers of refugees during the coming year, ACNS expects to more than double the number of refugees it plans to resettle in FY-79.

Leaving aside the difficulties alluded to above, relating to funding, structure, and the different processing points for refugees, there have been both positive and negative considerations in IPP 77-78. On the positive side, we are dealing with a number of family reunion situations where the "anchor" family in the United States, having already achieved some measure of integration and self-sufficiency, is usually a positive element in the resettlement of the newly-arrived refugee -- often in terms of housing, as well as in helping the new refugee find his way in a new environment. Also, a number of refugee organizations themselves have been especially helpful in assisting with the resettlement of new refugees. In many instances, earlier arrived refugees have taken a major responsibility for much of the leg-work and physical effort involved in resettlement including moving furniture, taking people for medical examinations, interpreting, and providing basic

orientation in dealing with the complexities of American life. The involvement of earlier refugees in current resettlement is not universal; even so, it is an important element in the total resettlement picture -- one that speaks well for the refugees themselves and one on which we hope to rely more heavily in the future.

On the debit side of the balance sheet is the nature and physical condition of the new refugee population. In comparison with the 1975 influx, the refugees under IPP 77-78 tended to be a less sophisticated group with fewer language and vocational skills applicable to life in the United States. There has been less to build on in terms of helping the refugee achieve self-sufficiency, and, in turn, the agencies have had fewer resources with which to help the refugees. The result has been the necessity of placing larger numbers of refugees into entry-level jobs and greater reliance on supplementary public assistance than in the earlier programs.

In addition, health considerations have been of significant concern as compared with the 1975 refugees who were primarily urban in origin and who had been processed through American camps where health services were available. The refugees under IPP 77-78 came to the United States after long stays in Thai refugee camps or after the traumatic experience of escaping from Vietnam by boat, followed by months in sub-standard boat-case camps. Health considerations have complicated resettlement by requiring much more attention, and time compared to health problems in the early stages of resettlement. However, few chronic health problems have emerged which impinge on the long-range prospects of effective resettlement.

During FY-78, ACNS member agencies were also heavily involved in assisting Indochinese refugees who arrived in the United States during 1975 to adjust their status to that of permanent resident alien. Assisting with adjustment of status also involved a great deal of staff time. It was, however, an effective program, in large part resulting from excellent working relationships between the private sector and Immigration and Naturalization Service offices around the country.

ACNS member agencies have also heavily participated either directly or through local consortiums in the Special Projects for Indochinese refugees authorized in P.L. 95-145. It is our belief that these projects, particularly in the fields of language and skills training, are proving to be effective vehicles for dealing with problems inhibiting the achievement of self-support among refugees. In addition, several ACNS

member agencies are also working in cooperation with their local State governments in implementing training and related programs for Indochinese refugees developed and funded under individual State guidelines with IRAP social services funds.

Relationships between the national resettlement agencies and the various departments of the Federal Government with whom we work have, by and large, been cooperative and productive. Implementing IPP 77-78 has been difficult in many instances, for reasons over which neither we nor the government have had control. For instance, projections of refugee flow, made in good faith and based on current data, have nonetheless proved inadequate, thus requiring a restructuring and reprogramming to implement yet another parole order. The one instance of failure in the area of private sector -- government cooperation has been our inability to devise means to resettle a relatively smaller number of unaccompanied minors among the Indochinese refugee caseload.

Looking to the future, it is obvious that this country's historical relationships with the peoples of Indochina suggest that we have a particular national interest and responsibility for continued assistance to Indochinese refugees -- both in terms of their care and maintenance abroad, and in terms of providing increased resettlement opportunities for them in the United States. If we are to effectively resettle Indochinese refugees (and others as well) in this country, it is clear that we must replace the present patchwork quilt of unequal ad hoc programs and funding mechanisms for refugee resettlement with a flexible, yet equitable and consistent national refugee policy -- one which will bring maximum benefit to both the refugee and our own society by emphasizing the early achievement of economic and social self-sufficiency. It is our hope that this can be accomplished in 1979.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES (AFCR)

Between October 1, 1977, and September 30, 1978, AFRCR helped resettle 562 Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian refugees. Most of these were parolees, while 24 were admitted as conditional entrants, and a smaller number came on immigrant visas.

During the same period, AFRCR maintained contacts, whenever possible, with Indochina refugees resettled under the old programs. From 1975 through September 30, 1977, AFRCR resettled 1,211 Indochina refugees. Through correspondence, telephone

calls, or personal visits by AFRCR staff, hundreds of families received advice or cash assistance.

Some 5,000 pieces of correspondence relating to problems of Indochina refugees were exchanged between January 1978 and October 1978 alone.

A substantial part of this exchange related to problems involved in the preparation of applications for adjustment of status.

Over one hundred families were effectively assisted by Vietnamese, Laotian, and Chinese-speaking AFRCR employees.

Assistance with the preparation of applications, as well as during the INS interviews, was also rendered, free of charge, to many refugees resettled by sister agencies.

This assistance will be available until the end of 1978.

U.S.C.C. RESETTLEMENT OFFICES

NATIONAL OFFICE - WASHINGTON, D.C.

PHONE NUMBER

John E. McCarthy, Executive Director
David E. Lewis, Coordinator
Indochina Refugee Program
Migration and Refugee Services
U.S. Catholic Conference
1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

(202) 659-6618

NEW YORK OFFICE

Robert Wright, Director
Geraldine Owens, Coordinator
Migration and Refugee Services
United States Catholic Conference
1250 Broadway
New York, New York 10001

(212) 563-4300

REGIONAL U.S.C.C. OFFICES

REGION I

Mr. John Cullen, Director
Northeast Regional Information Office
United States Catholic Conference
724 Guilford St.
Lebanon, Pennsylvania 17042

Phone: (717) 272-4845

REGION II

Mrs. Janice Pittman, Director
Southern Regional Information Office
United States Catholic Conference
24 Hollywood Blvd., #7, Suite C
Fort Walton Beach, Florida 32548

Phone: (904) 243-3525

REGION III

Mrs. Sue Chiolino, Acting Director
Midwest Regional Information Office
United States Catholic Conference
2120 South Waldron Road, Suite 105
P.O. Box 2706
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72913

Phone: (501) 452-6360

REGION IV

Mr. Joseph N. Battaglia, Director
Western Regional Information Office
United States Catholic Conference
100 South Ola Vista
P.O. Box 850
San Clemente, California 92672

Phone: (714) 498-1650

U.S.C.C. REGIONAL OFFICES

<u>REGION I</u>	<u>REGION II</u>	<u>REGION III</u>	<u>REGION IV</u>
Connecticut	Alabama	Arkansas	Alaska
District of Columbia	North & South Carolina	North & South Dakota	Arizona
Delaware	Georgia	Illinois	California
Indiana	Florida	Iowa	Colorado
Kentucky	Mississippi	Kansas	Guam
Maine	Tennessee	Louisiana	Hawaii
Massachusetts		Minnesota	Idaho
Maryland		Missouri	Montana
Michigan		Nebraska	Nevada
New Hampshire		Oklahoma	New Mexico
New Jersey		Texas	Oregon
New York		Wisconsin	Samoa
Ohio			Utah
Puerto Rico			Washington
Pennsylvania			Wyoming
Rhode Island			
Vermont			
Virginia			
W. Virginia			
Virgin Islands			

STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Approximate Number
Refugees Resettled

Department of Emergency Services
State of Washington
4220 East Martin Way
Olympia, Washington 98504
Telephone (206) 753-5255

1,732

Governor's Task Force for
Indo-Chinese Resettlement
Employment Security Commission
State of Iowa
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Telephone (515) 281-5362

1,207

Department of Institutions,
Social and Rehabilitative Services
State of Oklahoma
Post Office Box 25352
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
Telephone (405) 521-3076

362

Division of Community Services
State of Maine
193 State Street
The State House
Augusta, Maine 04333
Telephone (207) 289-3771

167

Governor's Cabinet Secretariat
State of New Mexico Planning Office
403 Executive-Legislative Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Telephone (505) 827-2112

545

Jackson County, Missouri
Don Bosco Community Center
526 Campbell Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone (816) 421-5625

386

City of Indianapolis
Indianapolis Chapter, American Red Cross
441 East Tenth Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Telephone (317) 634-1441

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D. BUDGETARY DATA

HEW OBLIGATIONS: FISCAL YEAR 1978

(As of September 30, 1978)

Cash assistance, medical assistance, social services, and administrative costs	\$100,924,586
Special projects	10,000,000
Federal administration and direct services	<u>1,442,890</u>
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$112,367,476
LAPSING	<u>11,632,524</u>
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$124,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
INDOCHINESE REFUGEE PROGRAM OF 1977-78 - LRP-78
As of 9/30/78

19-11X0040.1
198 1143.4

Expenditure Category		Obligations	Liquidations	Unliquidated
1.	VolAgs	\$ 8,659,059.00	\$ 4,646,058.86	\$4,013,000.14
	a. Resettlement Contracts			
	b. ACVA Reimbursements			
	c. Overseas Support			
2.	Salaries	203,253.36	165,790.08	37,463.28
3.	Travel and TDY	150,062.51	94,052.42	56,010.09
4.	Admin			
	a. Washington	22,664.27	17,430.02	5,234.25
	b. Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur	51,600.00	49,696.22	1,903.78
	c. Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur Allowances	27,541.00	27,541.00	27,541.00
5.	ICEM (3278-72024)	11,251,382.00 1/	9,951,412.00	1,299,970.00
6.	INS (800021)	150,000.00	106,815.03	43,184.97
7.	AID Support Agreement (800002)	161,409.00	Ø	161,409.00
8.	Red Cross (800017)	40,000.00	19,585.66	20,414.34
	Obligation Total	\$20,716,971.14	\$15,078,381.29	\$5,638,589.85
	Funds Available	\$21,730,000.00		
	Obligation Total	(20,716,971.14)		
	Unobligated	\$ 1,013,028.86		

1/ \$1,070,000.00 of ICEM costs will be taken directly from Loan Fund #5; actual contract amount.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INDOCHINESE REFUGEE PROGRAM - 1977-78, LRP
SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS WITH VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

19-11X0040.1
198 1143.4

Stated as of 9/30/78

Name	Contract Number	Amount of Contract (1)	# Per Contract (2)	Amount Paid (3)	Balance Due (4)	Advances Paid (net) (5)	Total Payments (6)
1.	ACNS 3278-1362	\$ 729,200. <u>1/</u>	2,064	\$ 387,770.70	\$ 341,429.30	\$ 95,542.43	\$ 483,313.13
2.	AFCR 3278-1364	211,400.	688	120,300.00	91,100.00	Ø	120,300.00
3.	HIAS 3278-1365	226,100.	737	146,100.00	80,000.00	Ø	146,100.00
4.	ICMC 3278-1361	3,433,600. <u>1/</u>	10,602	1,993,267.68	1,440,332.32	Ø	1,993,267.68
5.	IOWA 1037-800032	30,000.	179	22,500.00	7,500.00	Ø	22,500.00
6.	IRC 3278-1360	1,738,459. <u>1/</u>	3,741	1,097,904.28	640,554.72	188,131.91	1,286,036.19
7.	LIRS 3278-1367	1,192,600.	3,897	377,100.00	815,500.00	Ø	377,100.00
8.	TF 3278-1366	144,900.	483	125,700.00	19,200.00	Ø	125,700.00
9.	WCC 3278-1359	952,800. <u>1/</u>	2,609	375,416.20	577,383.80	Ø	375,416.20
10	ICEM 3278-72024	11,251,382.	N/A	9,951,412.00	1,299,970.00	Ø	9,951,412.00
11.	TOTALS	\$19,910,441.	25,000	\$14,597,470.86	\$5,312,970.14	\$283,674.34	\$14,881,145.20

1/ includes ACVA reimbursements totaling \$109,000 and JVR costs totaling \$923,759.

Key: ACNS=American Council for Nationalities Service; AFCR=American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees
HIAS=Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; ICMC=International Catholic Migration Committee; IOWA=State of Iowa;
IRC=International Rescue Committee; LIRS=Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service; TF=Tolstoy Foundation;
WCC=World Council of Churches; ICEM=Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
ACVA=American Council for Voluntary Agencies; JVR=Joint Voluntary Representative.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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